# The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,697—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1879.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
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First insertion ............ 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ............ 4 [illegible]
Third and succeeding ............ 2 [illegible]

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ............Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our extraordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | 5 | 0 |
| Second do. | 2 | 8 |
| Third do. | 2 | 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | 0 | 2½ As. |

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy............As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th Dec., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. INDIA 1,059 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Dec., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAHREIN, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. UMBALLA 840 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Dec., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 13th January, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage............Rs. 800
Second Class passage ........ „ 335

The Patna is due in London about 19th February. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Patna carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 13th January, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Java's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th December 1879. Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | Rs. 230 | Rs. 150 | Including Wines | Rs. 40 | Without food. |
| [illegible] | 560 | 230 | | 80 | |
| [illegible] | 580 | 230 | | 90 | |
| Port Said | 580 | 240 | | 140 | |
| [illegible] | 500 | 340 | | 140 | |
| [illegible] | 500 | 340 | | 140 | |
| [illegible] | 500 | 340 | | 140 | |
| [illegible] | 500 | 340 | | 140 | |
| [illegible] | 520 | 350 | | 148 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

### ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. READ, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on or about TUESDAY, the 30th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November 1879.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. WORWÆRTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, will be despatched for COLOMBO on the 20th December, 1879.

The same steamer will leave Colombo for Bombay about the end of December.

For particulars about rates of single and return passages apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 27, 1879.

### BALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. FARE—Rs. 500.

S. S. WISTOW HALL, CAPT. T. COLLIN. 2,674 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 31st December.

Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st December 1879.

### "EUREKA."

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

NOTICE.—Early in December I shall visit Bombay for a few days only, when I can be *consulted free* on all cases of diseases of the Eye and defective sight.

In the meanwhile I have made arrangements with my Agents, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co., to supply Free on application the second edition of my pamphlet, "HOW TO PRESERVE THE SIGHT," which fully explains the construction of the eye, the defects of vision, and how they can be properly remedied, &c., &c.

Due notice will be advertised of the date of my arrival.

N. LAZARUS,
5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

FAVRE, LEUBA Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1879 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUMATRA...... | 2488 | 450 | R. F. Briscoe...... | 22nd Dec. |
| | | | | 1880. |
| (s) TEHERAN...... | 2589 | 400 | A. H. Johnson.. | 3rd Jany. |
| (s) CATHAY........ | 2982 | 450 | R. Harvey......... | 10th do. |
| ZAMBESI......... | 2431 | 370 | A. Symons......... | 17th do. |
| (s) PESHAWUR ... | 3781 | 600 | C.A. White ........ | 24th do. |
| SURAT ............ | 3141 | 530 | W.E. Breeze....... | 31st do. |
| (s) KHIVA ........ | 2609 | 450 | G. Lee ............. | 7th Feb. |
| TRAVANCORE.. | 1900 | 350 | R. Scott ........... | 14th do. |
| (s) KAISER-I-HIND | 4023 | 700 | R. Methven ....... | 21st do. |
| VENETIA ........ | 2726 | 450 | J. Orman .......... | 28th do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BELONG......... | 1835 | 250 | E. Stewart ....... | 23rd Dec. 1879 |
| NIZAM ........... | 2725 | 450 | A. B. Barlow ..... | 6th Jan., 1880 |
| THIBET .......... | 2593 | 400 | J. H. Torbock ... | 20th do. |
| LOMBARDY ..... | 2723 | 450 | H. Wyatt.......... | 30th do. |
| ANCONA.......... | 3081 | 600 | E. G. Stead ...... | 13th Feb. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 9th December 1879. Acting Superintendent.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSAM.......... | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart......... | 2nd Jan. 1880 |
| TANJORE ....... | 2263 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman.... | 31st do. |
| BANGALORE .... | 2243 | 450 | C. Fraser .......... | 14th Feb. |
| SIAM ............ | 3014 | 500 | G. N. Hector ....... | 28th do. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SIDONIAN, are hereby INFORMED of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHES, &c., NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the above place, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, In Re Hajee Jaffer Kurim, the following:—

Cashmere, woollen and cotton shirts, trousers, Oxford and striped cloth, scarfs, collars, tin boxes, courier bags, glass-show cases and cupboards, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT ALLY OOMER STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Official Assignee, with the consent of the Mortgagees, Okha Sutra and Talla Sutra, and In Re, Abba Vurraya, Mortgagor, an Insolvent, the following landed properties:—

Lot No. 1 at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, with two compartments, standing and built thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Ally Oomer Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, assessed in the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 943 and 944, and by the Collector of Municipality under No. 99, containing by admeasurement 140 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the passage partly belonging to Bala Meya Hydaday, and partly by the said Abba Vurraya, on the south by the house of the said Abba Vurraya, on the east by the sweepers passage, and on the west by the Ally Oomer Street.

Lot No. 2 at 4-30 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being, without the Fort of Bombay, at Ally Oomer Street, and fronting on the east side, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 939, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 102, containing by admeasurement 73 3/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the north by the house of Goolam Mohideen been Mucdoom Meya Londay, on the south by the house of Mohomed Salay bin Hajee Ismail Khan, on the east by the Public Passage for sweepers, and on the west by the Public Ally Oomer Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 18th December 1879.

NOTICE.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK will be OPENED for TRAFFIC on the 1st January, 1880. Masters of Vessels desirous of entering the Dock should apply to the Port Office.

By Order of the Trustees,

G. MANSON, Secretary,
Bombay Port Trust.

### THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH DOG-CART, by Bennett of Ipswich, with Brinsmead patent, in capital order, price Rs. 500.

Just landed ex S. S. "Nepaul," a Sociable Barouche, built by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury, price Rs. 2,000.

Information regarding the sale or purchase of Carriages and Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained on applying to the undersigned at their establishment in Girgaum.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

YACHT, fit for Coast work, moored off British India Steam Company's Dockyard, Mazagon. Apply W. POTTS, Esq., Dockyard.

HALF of a BUNGALOW, CUMBALLA HILL.

One very large room divisible into Drawing and Dining Rooms, two large Bed, Dressing and Bath Rooms, Spacious Verandah, Stabling and Servants' Quarters. Rent, including Taxes, Rs. 80 per month. Apply "A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AUCTION SALE of COTTON and YARN WASTES at the MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, TARDEO.—On SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., all kinds of COTTON and YARN WASTES that will be produced during the year 1880 will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo. For particulars apply at the Office of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, 5, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, 16th December 1879.

DOUBLE POLED TENT, can be seen pitched on Plot 3, Esplanade Encampment. Apply to ROSS THOMSON, Esq., Agra Bank.

FOR SALE, MINIATURE BROUGHAM, little used, built by Azéma of Paris. Apply at office of Deputy Surgeon General, No. 1, Apollo Street, Fort.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART POTTERY—suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS to Friends at Home. Apply to the Pottery Clerk on the premises.

'XMAS CAKES, ORNAMENTED MOST ELABORATELY, are NOW on SALE at ESSAI'S, Forbes Street, and at the Bombay Steam Bakery, Grant Road.

SALISBURY BUILT BUGGY FOR SALE. Very light and in first class order. Address "C.," at this office.

SUPERFINE BREAD 1½ As. per lb., FOSTER and Co., PRACTICAL BAKERS, the Markets, and at 40, Portuguese Street, Grant Road. Eat your Bread and compare.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. Price in bottles Rs. 24 per dozen, or in Jars containing 2 Gallons at Rs. 24 per jar. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

PERSIAN CARPETS.—PATTERNS of these Carpets made at the School of Industry, Jubalpore, can be seen at Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE and Co., Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House. Price Rs 8 per square yard, delivered in Bombay.

FOR SALE, a very handsome GREY MARE by CLARENCE out of BLACKBIRD, 15-2½, 5 years old. Taker of prizes in the Goozerat Horse Shows of 1876 and '77. Good across country, Rs. 600. Apply to Mr. H. CLOETE, Executive Engineer, Palhunpur.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the India Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES are now on view. COME AND SEE THEM, at 22, Apollo Street, Also Cards, Bon Bons, &c.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK, The Favorite Comedietta, "BOOK THE THIRD, CHAPTER THE FIRST."

Mr. H. R. Teesdale, Mr. Slevier, Miss Agnes Birchenough.

TO BE FOLLOWED AT 10 O'CLOCK BY THE CLASSICAL BURLESQUE,

"IXION."

| | |
|---|---|
| Jupiter.................. | Mr. C. Cartwright. |
| Mercury .................. | Miss Madge Antoinette. |
| Ixion ..................... | Miss Edith Wilson. |
| Juno....................... | Miss Gertrude Doré. |
| Venus ..................... | Miss Minnie Hampton. |
| Cupid ..................... | Miss Agnes Birchenough. |
| Minerva ................... | Miss Amy Crawford. |
| Bacchus ................... | Mr. Slevier. |
| Mars ...................... | Mr. A. R. Tapping. |
| Ganymede .................. | Mr. J. S. Hewitt. |

Scene I. RUINS OF A DORIC TEMPLE OF JUPITER.

Scenes II. and IV. CLOUDLAND.

Scene III. JUNO'S DRAWING ROOM.

Scene IV. CUPID'S CHATEAU.

The new Scenery by Signor Magni.
The Music arranged by Mr. A. J. Levey.
The whole produced under the direction of Mr. H. R. Teesdale.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stage Box to admit 8 ........................ | Rs. 32 |
| Private Box to admit 4 ...................... | „ 16 |
| Orchestra Stall ............................. | „ 4 |
| Stall ....................................... | „ 3 |
| Pit ......................................... | „ 2 |
| Back Seat ................................... | „ 1 |

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.

Stage Manager ............ Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
Musical Director.......... Mr. A. J. LEVEY.

A WIDOW LADY who has two Children under 12 years of age, is anxious to receive 3 or 4 young children, whose parents reside abroad, to whom she would give maternal care, on moderate terms.

She resides in a healthy town in Wiltshire. Particulars, with testimonials and address, may be obtained from T. CREW, Esq., Messrs. Handford and Crew, Calcutta; and P. ABLARD, Esq., Rangoon, British Burmah.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEASUREMENT OF BALES OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE AT THE VARIOUS BUNDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 1st January, 1880, the FEE for MEASURING BALES of COTTON, WOOL, and HEMP will be REDUCED from 6 pies to 5 pies per Bale.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 17th December 1879.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine up to 1 p. m. on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, for the CONVEYANCE by Ship or Steamer of 50 Tons AMINDIVI COIR from Mangalore to Calcutta.

The Tender should specify the rate per Ton of 2,240 lbs. or 4 candies, and also the date on which the vessel will be ready to receive Coir at Mangalore.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

### BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION and DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES of the Society's School will be held at the Institution at Mahim on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at 4 30 p.m.

H. E. the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to preside.

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Society will be held at the Institution on the same day. The proceedings will commence at 4 o'clock.

FRANK A. SPENCER,
Honorary Secretary.

### THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of best DAVIDSON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL from 1st January to 31st December, 1880, deliverable at the Company's Mills at Coorla.

The Tenders must be returned on or before the 25th instant.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,

B. & A. SORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, 16th December 1879.

### ESPERANCE AND COMPANY,

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS, Armorial Bearings, Monograms, &c., ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN COLORS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY:—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

### STEAMER FOR SALE.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, Bombay, up to noon 16th February, 1880, for the PURCHASE of the I. G. Screw Steamer AMBERWITCH.

The vessel is of iron, built at Sunderland in 1862. Engines inverted, surface condensing, by Fawcett, Preston & Co., Liverpool.

Approximate dimensions:—Length over all, 182 feet; Beam, 27 feet 6 inches; Depth, 16 feet; Tonnage gross, 645·74 register; 512·11 Horse-Power, nominal 70.

She is now lying off the Government Dockyard, Bombay, and may be viewed on application to the Superintendent of Marine. She is barque rigged, and will be sold as she now stands, with Masts, Spars, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, Awnings, Water Tanks and Ballast (Iron and Stone) &c., but Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

The Tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount offered and should his Tender be accepted by Government, he must pay the balance within one month, failing which his deposit will be forfeited, and the sale cancelled. The vessel to be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the date of acceptance of his Tender.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Officiating Superintendent of Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 17th December 1879.

### THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND

WILL cure impurities and all diseases of the blood, humors, complaints in the bones and general system, arising from the effect of mercury, &c., general debility, and skin diseases; all chronic general diseases, and all complaints in the spring and autumn arising from changes in the weather.

I certify that I have used all the various preparations of Sarsaparilla in this country. There are none of them that can at all compare with the GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND.—Although in a small bottle, it contains ten times the strength of any other, even of the large bottles. It is invaluable in all cases of diseases of the blood, or where there is a taint of calomel, or scrofula, &c.

CHAS. T. ROCKINGHAM, M.D., Hampshire,

B. S. MADON & Co, CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

| | Cash. |
|---|---|
| Per doz. Quarts ......... | Rs. 6-8 |
| Per doz. Pints ......... | „ 4-4 |

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

### LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Cash.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use...... ...................Rs. 2 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

### WANTED.

WANTED, a MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR, young, active, and possessing a knowledge of sanitary arrangements, who should read and write English and Marathi. Applications accompanied with testimonials will be received until 31st instant. Salary Rupees 50 per mensem.

COOVERJEE CAVASJEE,
Chairman, Thana Municipality.
Municipal Office, Thana, 11th December 1879.

# CHRISTMAS, 1879.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

Have the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail Steamers, are larger and more varied than ever and of the same superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | Dessert Fruits, | Jellies, | Sauces, |
| Bath Chops, | Flavours, | Marmalades, | Sausages, |
| Biscuits, | Fish, | Mince Meat, | Soups, |
| Butter, | Fresh Meats, | Pates, | Sugars, |
| Cheese, | Game, | Pickles, | Tart Fruits, |
| Chocolates, | Hams, | Pies, | Teas, |
| Cocoas, | Herbs, | Plum Puddings, | Tongues, |
| Coffees, | Jams, | Potted Meats, | Vegetables. |
| Condiments, | | | |

### FOR THE DESERT TABLE

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angelica, | Cherries, | Green Almonds, | Pink Pears, Strawberries, |
| Apricots, | Golden Oranges, | Greengages, | White Pears |
| Assorted, | Green Oranges, | Peaches, | Plums, |

in cases of about 7 lbs, or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Re. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy Fruits, | Chocolates, | Nougats, | Peel Rings, |
| Candied Peels, | French Plums, | Noyeau Fruits, | Strawberries, |
| China Preserves, | Liqueur Comfits, | Peel Chips, | Toffee, |
| American Candy, | China Ginger, | | Russian Cream, |
| Butter Scotch, | Edinboro' Rock, | | Indian Sugar, |

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Honeymoon, | A Happy New Year, | The Bank of Love, |
| The Criterion, | Leap Year, | Nursery Rhymes, |
| Language of Flowers, | Bric a Brac, | The Grand German Fair, |
| Somebody's Luggage, | Tete a Tete, | Cetewayo's Hat Box, |
| Great Grand Papa's, | Ye Old English, | Mother Hubbard, |
| Royal Marriage, | Old King Cole, | The Eastern, |

### THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES.—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden Manzanilla, Amontillado, and other Brands, ranging from Rs. 17 to Rs. 38 per dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.—Hocks, Moselles, and Burgundies, Champagnes from Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Agency in the Champagne Districts.

STILL WINES.—Selected from the best vintages by the Company's Coblentz Agency.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Burgundies, Sauternes, Clarets. These Wines have been known for many years past as of superior quality and the best value for their prices imported into India.

SPIRITS.—Rums, Gins, Whiskies, and Brandies. These are well-known importations, and the latter find an increasing sale, the Heart labelled being highly approved of and in great demand.

LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, and BITTERS.—The largest and choicest selection in India.

ALES, STOUTS COOPER AND CIDER, of the best brands.

### FOR TOKENS OF GOOD-WILL,

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT Affords a large choice of LEATHER AND VELVET GOODS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. Arranged to take C. D. V. and Cabinets with spare leaves for views.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS. For Views and Photographic Scraps.

EASEL ALBUMS, Arranged for C. D. V.'s and Cabinets.

SCREEN PHOTO FRAMES.

POCKET PHOTO CASES.

WRITING DESKS. Suitable for the Office or Boudoir.

TOURISTS' CASES, In Russia or Morocco Leather,

WORK BOXES. In Leather or Velvet.

ETUI.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.

DATE RACKS,

NECESSARIES,

&c., &c.

FITTED DRESSING BAGS. A very handsome selection of various kinds in Russia or Morocco Leather.

DRESSING CASES. For Ladies or Gentlemen.

JEWEL CASE. Russia Leather, elegantly finished.

PERFUME CASES. Containing 2 or 3 bottles, In Russia, Morocco and Velvet.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES. In Russia and Morocco Leather.

ENVELOPE CASES. In Morocco or Russia Leather,

FANS.

LADIES' WAIST BAGS.

WALLETS AND LETTER CASES.

LADIES' BELTS.

SMOKERS' COMPANIONS.

&c., &c.

### ORMOLU, OXYDIZED METAL AND ALGERIAN MARBLE.

ASH TRAYS.
CARD TRAYS.
CARRIAGE CLOCKS.
CASKETS.
CHATELAINES.
ENVELOPE CASES AND BLOTTING BOOKS.

FAN HOLDERS.
DRESS HOLDERS.
GLOVE STRETCHERS.
INK BOTTLES.
MIRRORS.
PHOTO STANDS.
PEN TRAYS.

### THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest designs of

BRACELETS, Worked Gold, or set with Jewels.

BROOCHES, Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

EARRINGS, Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS, Worked Gold or Jewelled.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;

LOCKETS, Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

LOCKET AND NECKLETS, Plain Gold, or Jewelled; Of the best London manufacture, in case complete.

NECK CHAINS, for suspension of Lockets.

WATCH CHAINS, Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert.

CHARMS for the WATCH CHAIN, Various and Curious.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES; Spiral Spring and Telescope.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS, Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard) A very beautiful assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS, Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

BREAST STUDS, Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three.

COLLAR STUDS, Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

SLEEVE LINKS, Plain Gold or Jewelled;

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS, Plain Gold, or Jewelled; In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.

SCARF PINS, Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.

SCARF RINGS, A variety of pretty patterns.

### THE ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

BISCUIT BOXES.
BUTTER DISHES AND KNIVES.
CALL BELLS.
CAKE BASKETS,
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
CLARET JUGS.
CANDLE STICKS.
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS.
EPERGNES AND FLOWER STANDS.
EGG BOILERS.
EGG FRAMES.
ENTREE DISHES.
ETNAS.
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS.
ICE PITCHERS.

ICE PAILS.
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS.
KNIFE RESTS.
MENU HOLDERS.
MUFFINEERS.
NAPKIN RINGS.
OYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FRAMES AND FORKS.
SIDE DISHES.
SALVERS.
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES.
SAUCE FRAMES.
SPOON WARMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
SODAWATER AND PEG STANDS.
SARDINE BOXES.

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES FOR THE TABLE.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

# NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 15th inst., OUR BUSINESS, now carried on in Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, will be REMOVED to the GROUND FLOOR of the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

## WATSON & COMPANY,

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
4th December, 1879.

## UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### CHAMPAGNE.

DUFAUT & CIE, CHATEAU DE PIERRY.

(GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.)

| | Per doz. qts. Rs. | A. | Pts. Rs. | Cash. A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sillery, Extra, (extra dry) ............ | 28 | 8 | 16 | 0 |
| Chateau de Pierry ............ | 29 | 12 | 17 | 4 |
| Ay Mousseaux, Superior ............ | 32 | 8 | 18 | 0 |
| Royal Sillery, 1st quality ............ | 39 | 8 | 22 | 8 |
| Vin de Cabinet (extra dry) ............ | 44 | 0 | | |
| Vin de Reserve ............ | 49 | 0 | | |

## NOTICES.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to SELL their PURE TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE, commonly known as FORBES' ICE, AT AS LOW A PRICE AS ANY NATURAL OR MACHINE MADE ICE IN BOMBAY.

Applications for large quantities should be made to the Manager, Mr. T. KYLE, at the Company's Factory, Mody Bay.

The blocks of Ice, 9 inches in thickness and weighing 5 cwt each, can be cut on the premises to any size required. Ice in any quantities immediately supplied to up-country stations on receipt of written orders, the actual cost of numdas, cooly hire, &c., alone being charged for.

Vessels in the harbour supplied on the most liberal terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

### HAT AND HELMET DEPARTMENT.

Regulation Helmets.
Regulation Caps.
Hawke's Cork Helmets.
Ellwood's Felt Helmets.
Calcutta Pith Helmets.
Black Dress Hats.
Drab Felt Hats.
Round Top Felts.
Square Top Felts.
Cloth Travelling Caps.
Leather Hat Cases.
Japanned Hat Cases.

A Practical London Hatter in charge of this Department who can make any style to order or renovate hats damaged in travelling.

Illustrated price list sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

ON and after January 1st, the FIRST CLASS FARE will be REDUCED to TWELVE, SECOND CLASS to SIX, and THIRD CLASS MAIL to THREE PIES PER MILE.

RETURN TICKETS, First and Second Class, will be issued at a FARE and TWO-THIRDS for the DOUBLE JOURNEY, and be available for distances above 50 miles to return with on any day within two months. No Third Class Return Tickets will be issued by all Trains.

The value of each Ticket is printed upon it, and Passengers are invited to examine their Tickets and change before leaving the Booking Office window.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th December 1879.

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES FROM 1st JANUARY, 1880.

FROM the above date, the FIRST CLASS FARE will be REDUCED from 15 to 12 pies, the SECOND CLASS from 7 to 6 pies and the THIRD (by Mail Trains) from 4 to 3 pies per mile.

The fares between Bombay [Grant Road Station] and the principal stations will be as follows:—

| Stations. | Single. 1st. Rs. | A. | P. | 2nd. Rs. | A. | P. | 3rd Mail. Rs. | A. | P. | Return. 1st. Rs. | A. | P. | 2nd. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nowsaree......... | 9 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| Surat ............ | 10 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| Broach ........... | 12 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 20 | 13 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 9 |
| Baroda ........... | 15 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 25 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 3 |
| Ahmedabad........ | 19 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 31 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 0 |

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Company's Offices, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 15th December 1879.

NOTICE.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF G.I.P. WARI BUNDER GOODS STATION FOR DESPATCH OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after this day, 16th instant, and until further notice, the WARI BUNDER GOODS STATION is OPEN to the PUBLIC for the receipt and despatch of Traffic of all kinds. This Goods Depôt adjoins the Prince's Dock and is in the most convenient position for dealing with the merchandise in connection with the native city and the grain markets.

The Colaba Goods Depôt is also open for the receipt and despatch of all Goods except during the monsoons when due notice will be given of the closing of the Depôt.

Heavy and bulky Goods requiring Crane power, such as Boilers, Machinery and Timber, can only be received at Wari Bunder Station.

EDWARD KELLY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th December 1879.

### MRS. MEDLEY'S

NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON HAVE ARRIVED and will be unpacked on TUESDAY next, the 9th inst.

They are of the Latest Fashion and Best Quality Having been selected

By MADAM TOCQUE, one of the West End Milliners.

The Goods will be marked at the very lowest possible price so as to effect a quick sale.

An early inspection is invited.

Articles are too numerous to mention

MRS. MEDLEY begs to take this opportunity of thanking her Lady Customers for their very kind support during her stay in POONA.

All orders that MRS. MEDLEY may be favored with will receive her immediate and personal attention at her Fort Establishment.

Lady's own material made up at the shortest notice.

Straw Hats and Bonnets Cleaned, Dyed and altered.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

## NOTICES.

BEDFORD'S

### Patent Rubber Seals.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION of the OWNERS of COTTON PRESSES in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY is drawn to Sections 9 and 10 of Act VII. of 1878.

APPLICATIONS for RENEWAL of LICENSES for 1880 should be sent in before the 23rd of this month to the Office of the undersigned.

W. R. PRATT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari.
Bombay Custom House, 13th December 1879.

### DYSENTRODYNE.

AN unfailing and mild vegetable specific for all kinds of DYSENTERY, with or without blood, DIARRHŒA, &c., &c., &c.

Sold in Phials at 4 and 8 As. each, by

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### AUCTION SALE OF BOATS,

AT the BOMBAY DEFENCES OFFICE at Mazagon, on the 5th January, at noon,

1 Wooden Sailing Barge.

1 Sliding Gunter-rigged Yacht, BLACK BUCK, of about 10 Tons, with her Mast, Sails, &c., as she now lies, also about 1 Ton of Lead Ballast.

1 Cutter 35' long 6'-0 beam without masts, oars or sails.

For permission to view apply to Mr. J. JONES, Defence Offices, Mazagon, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

### STORES FOR STATE RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the supplies of GENERAL and SMALL STORES and OILS required for 12 months from 1st January 1880. Particulars of Stores, with estimated quantities required, and Forms of Tender and Conditions (on which Tenders will only be received), may be obtained from undersigned on application at his office, where Tenders will be received up to the 27th instant. Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THOS. WOOD,
Port Storekeeper for State Railways.
OFFICE.—TREACHER'S BUILDINGS,
Bombay, 13th December 1879.

### THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANNY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of COAL and MILL STORES for the above Company, to be delivered at the Mill, Chinchpoogly, during the year 1880. The Tenders must be returned on or before 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock a.m. Particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, 32, Elphinstone Circle. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Local Committee,

JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 12th December 1879.

### THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL on the NEW ISSUE SHARES is made PAYABLE on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1880, as follows:—

Rs. 200 per Share on the Rs. 1,000 Share.
„ 100 „ „ „ 500 „

Interest will be allowed at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on the calls paid before their due dates.

By Order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th December 1879.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to Auction Sale of Landed Property, advertized to be sold by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, under the directions of the Administrator General of Bombay, on the 18th 19th and 20th December, 1879, I beg to give notice to all INTENDING PURCHASERS that the said property belonged to the late HURJEE JEEVA, and that the said Hurjee Jeeva during his life time by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 11th January, 1879, MORTGAGED the same to ME to secure repayment to me of a sum of Rs. 40,000 and interest thereon, and that there is now a sum of Rs. 44,449 or thereabouts due to me in respect of the said mortgage. ANY PERSON who will purchase the said property will do so subject to my said mortgage.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1879.

[illegible]

i. e., KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE.

### THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

FOR SALE, several valuable PIECES of FREEHOLD LAND, suitable for building purposes, Mills or other Industries, situate between the Pareil and Mount Roads at Pareil and Chinchpoogly.

The Land and Bungalow on Chinchpoogly Hill, called BELLAIR, suitable for a large family residence with offices, stables, &c., containing about 53,500 square yards.

Portion of the Land at Chinchpoogly leased to the Alexandra Mill at a monthly rent of Rs. 309 and another portion to the late Nursey Mill at a monthly rent of Rs. 165.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 1 Church Lane, Fort.

EDWD. G. CABRAL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 27th November 1879.

### FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

THE stock of all kinds of Watches has been carefully completed. The Watches, all of first quality, are sold at prices which defy comparison.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER,
19, MEADOW STREET.

### THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PATENT RUBBER HAND STAMP

*Promptly supplied at the Factory of the Anglo-American Rubber Stamp Company,*

MARINE STREET, BOMBAY,

used in the Bank of England, General Post Office, Government Offices, Railways, Banks, Companies, Professions, Families, and Businesses of all kinds, universally approved. Prices moderate, Excellence and Durability Guaranteed. Patterns and Prices post free on application.

☞ In order that every one may fairly test the merits of our Stamp, we have introduced a small Specimen Stamp, AN ELEGANT INITIAL LETTER, suitable for note paper, envelopes, &c., complete, with Ink, in a neat box, for TWO RUPEES.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. (No. 37.)

BAY OF BENGAL—GODAVERY DISTRICT. COCONADA.

BLACK BUOY OFF POINT GORDEWARE (GODAVERY.)

THE PORT OFFICER, Madras, has given NOTICE that the Black buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery) has drifted to the south-westward. Masters of vessels should therefore be extremely careful in rounding the Point to keep the lead going.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
In charge of Office,
For A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Commdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India,
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 21st November 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 81, 71a, 70a, [illegible], and [illegible].
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 113, 117, [illegible], and 103a.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 465.
If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.
By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17TH DEC. 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅛ lower at 97; but French Rentes were unchanged at 115; and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 78¾ for Fours and 85¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce markets there is little movement to notice. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered, and in Seeds the only change is a partial advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed.

The Manchester Piece Goods market continues firm, quotations being the same throughout as on Friday last. Cotton in Liverpool closed flat, the sales for the day being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. With the exception of Mid. Orleans having receded to 6⅞d. there is no change in spot quotations; but Surats, to arrive, are reported by private advices as quite nominal, at generally speaking ⅛d. to 3-16d. per lb. under first cost here. The New York news gives promise of a further decline, ready Mid. Uplands there having receded from 12⅝ to 12⅜ cents, and March shipment from 12·96 to 12·89 cents per lb. Futures still keep considerably ahead of ready Cotton, but unless a very marked falling off in the receipts as compared with last year's figures takes place at an early date, we may see the position reversed; as once the idea gains currency that anything over a 5½ million crop is probable, the tendency will be to discount a fall instead of an advance. The comparison of the receipts with the two previous seasons to date is as follows:—

| | 1879 | 1878 | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts...... | 30,000 | 33,000 | 34,000 |
| Four days' „ ...... | 113,000 | 112,000 | 117,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept. | 2,698,000 | 2,274,000 | 2,002,000 |

Bar Silver at home is weak, and Reuter instead of a quotation takes refuge in his favourite report "unquotable," but from private sources we learn that the prices is 52½d. per oz., at which business has been done. This rate is equivalent to about 1s. 8¼d. per rupee.

At the weekly board meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in rates of interest and discount.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened weak with a decline of 1-32d. in Bank Bills, but no alteration in private paper, and during the day, although Calcutta advices show a continued downward tendency there, no further movement has taken place. As usual on a Wednesday next to nothing in the shape of actual business has been done, both buyers and sellers awaiting the result of the biddings for Council drafts; but the general idea appears to be that about last week's figure will be obtained, in which case no important movement is probable. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand ...... | 1s. 8 7-32d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 8 11-32d. | „ |
| Credits 3 „ „ | ... 1s. 8¼d. | „ |
| Documents 3 „ „ | ... 1s. 8 17-32d. | „ |
| France 3 „ „ | ... 2·16 | „ |

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ to ⅝ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very steady, notwithstanding exchange. Fours are unaltered at Rs. 93; Fours-and-a-half, however, are firmer at Rs. 101⅛ to ¼.

SHARES.—The enquiry has been dull and rates, as a general rule, are easier. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 686½. Land and Press shares are unchanged. In Spinnig and Weaving Companies a slight reaction is apparent, and the leading companies have given way generally Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share.

COTTON opened very weak at a nominal further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and during the forenoon, nothing of any importance was done. A slightly firmer appearance was manifested in the afternoon however, probably, owing to the decline in exchange, and some small purchases were made at rather higher prices. We now quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Hingunghaut, Jany ...Rs. | 242 | per candy. |
| „ Omra, March ...... | 220 | „ |
| „ Broach, March...... | 233 | „ |

SEEDS.—Linseed is quiet at previous rates, and Rapeseed is quite nominal. Gingelly is quiet but firm, the demand being about equal to the supply.

FREIGHTS are nominally firm, but there is no amount of business passing. For Liverpool early shipment is still quoted at 40s. to 42s. 6d., but for January loading, shippers decline to pay 37s. 6d. For Genoa and Marseilles, relets to a fair extent have been done by the Rubattino line at 42s. 6d., payable here. For Trieste and Venice the demand has fallen off again, and rates are nominal at 45s. asked, 40s. offered.

PIECE GOODS are quieter all round. To arrive, the further decline in exchange and the rates asked in Manchester check business; and up-country buyers seem inclined to restrict their spot purchases at the moment unless at prices accept. The position of the market is intrinsically strong, stocks being comparatively light.

COALS are a shade steadier, sellers being apparently less disposed to push business to arrive at the late decline.

RICE.—We compile the following from the Annual Review of Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co, dated at New Orleans, November 1st, 1879. In regard to the Rice culture in Louisiana, they say:—

THE CROP OF 1878-79.

*Quantity.*—The total yield was 164,000 bbls. of which 150,000 bbls. were marketed, the remainder being used for seed and home consumption.

*Quality.*—Planters having been more careful in seeding and cultivation, and account of fair harvest weather, the average grade was fully up to previous seasons.

*Prices.*—Louisiana being the base of supply for the United States, during the first three months of the crop year, all the surplus was disposed of as early as November. Speculation in "Rough" [unmilled Rice] than forced prices unduly high and market ruled quiet and steady until Spring demand set in and prices advanced ½c. per pound. Altogether the season was a profitable one to the Rice interests of this State.

THE CROP OF 1879-80.

The remunerative prices obtained for the previous crop, induced a much extended cultivation and about 50,000 acres were planted, from which a yield of 250,000 to 300,000 bbls. was reasonably expected. In May, the water in the Mississippi River fell so low that it was impossible to flood the fields and the customary "June rise" failing, together with a long period of drought, all combined to seriously injure the growth of the Rice. Artificial means of raising the water were resorted to, and pumps were kept running night and day, with indifferent success, by those who could command them. September 1st, a heavy gale supplemented the disasters of the year, and instead of the large yield expected, the most reliable estimates show only about 75,000 bbls. as total crop for the season. The quality was somewhat injured by the want of water, yet the parcels offering are of fair character. Preparations are being made for a large planting next season.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE CODZEN FOREST, 1,067 tons, Captain D. Marshall, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. INDIA, 1592 tons, Captain G. Read, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 153 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE CLAIRMONT, 755 tons, Captain J. Hamilton, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 30,688 Indian maunds salt.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s s. s. CHILKA, 1,522 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (23rd Nov.) with a cargo of timber.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Rean, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Thakersee Mooljee and family, Mr. J. Pinto, and 196 deck.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s. s. CATHAY, 1,884 tons, Captain R. Harvey, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (20th Nov.), with the following cargo:—1,548 packages piece goods, 343 bales twist, 42 cases medicine, 248 cases provision, 6 cases boots, 273 cases wine and spirits, 3 cases umbrellas, 31 packages colour and paint, 106 cases copper, 50 cases brass, 50 kegs red lead, 115 packages oil, 48 cases soap, 140 casks beer. 3,595 packages iron, 50 packages whitting, 895 boxes silver, 15 cases saffron, 6 boxes gold coins, 9 boxes specie, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Cathay (s)............... | Harvey ...... | London, Nov 20. |
| | Chilka (s) ............... | Campbell... | Rangoon, Nov 23. |

DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | India (s) ........... | Read ........... | Kurrachee. |
| | Oorun (s) ............... | Rean ........... | Coast and Cutch. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Barque Codzen Forest, Marshall, to Calcutta.
Barque Clairmont, Hamilton, to Calcutta.
Schooner Africa, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The steamer Sidonia, to Marseilles via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Madura (s) ............ | ......... | Bombay and S P. |
| 14 | Dorunda (s)............ | ......... | London. |
| 15 | Chyebassa (s) ......... | ......... | Calcutta. |
| | Arabia (s)................ | ......... | Rangoon and N P. |
| | Carnatic (s)............ | ......... | Mauritius. |

DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Asia (s)................. | ......... | Rangoon. |
| | Sirdhana (s)............ | ......... | Calcutta. |
| | [illegible]andella (s)............ | ......... | Bombay. |
| 14 | [illegible] (s) ............ | ......... | Calcutta. |

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—10 cases clocks, Hajee Oosman Tar Mahamed.
[illegible] s—1 [illegible] brass wire, Heptoolabhoy Abdool Hoosein.
[illegible] Lamont s—[illegible] corks, Sawye and Co; 20 cases brandy, The Bombay Club; 150 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee; 134 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

[illegible] s—506 boxes bar silver (Rs 12,00,000), The C Bank [illegible] & China.
Singapore s—15 cases copal varnish, J M Moolla.
Venetia s—25 cases champagne, B and A Hormusjee.
Flamingo s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 17.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—50 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s—436 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—1,500 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—371 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s—15 cwts m-o'-p shells, Weichmann and Co; 138 cwts turmeric, Hajee Syed Mirza; 16 cwts turmeric, 30 cwts coffee, 42 cwts Chinaroots, 5½ cwts cloves, and 43 cwts benjamin, C M Misree; 11 cwts cloves, 9½ cwts benjamin, and 14 cwts sandalwood, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura s—35 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—2½ cwts cloves, Alldridge, Salmon and Co; 19 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 4 bales twist, S N Talatee.

## HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 18.

[Before the Honourable the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.]

To vary or discharge Commissioner's report.

176-73—Hearn C and L—Dayal Jairaz vs Khutao Ludha—Rimington H and C—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

266-78—Crawford and B—J A Baumback vs The New Colaba Company, Limited—Rimington, H and C.—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

375-79—In person, a pauper—Jao Babool and another vs Koli Vadlia Francis and others—Balkristna and B.—Part heard.

425-79—H Bicknell—Oodechund Khoobchund vs Sha Teckchund Goolabchund—Rimington, H and C.

477-76—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Dayabhoy Dayaram—Tyabjee and S.

52-79—Tyabjee and S—Thucker Dhurrumsey Khimjee vs Muncherjee Ruttonjee and others.

359-78—Rimington, H and C—J Abramovits vs Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patell—Ardeshir and H.

236-78—Ardeshir and H—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patell vs J Abramovits—Rimington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Marwaree Punna Vuckta vs Marwaree Bulla Goda.

LONG CAUSES.

420-79—Smith and F—The Mandvie S and W Company vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

395-78—Rimington, H and C—Mowjee Madhowjee vs Moteechund Nuthoo and another—H Bicknell.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 15.

Bingham, Lieut, Ord Dept, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DECEMBER 16.

Baylay, Captain, R A, on leave, from Deolalee.
Lewes, Major, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Caster, Major, R E, on leave, from Mussorie.
Waters, Col, Staff Corps, on retirement, from Ahmednuggur.

DECEMBER 17.

Grant, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Greenfield, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Jopp, Major, R E, on duty, from England.
Watson, Lieut Col, 1st Regt, on duty, from England.
Yate, Lieut, 27th Bombay N I, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—December 17.

Oakes, Lieut, R H A, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Harpur, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Moore, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, to Goozrat.
Betty, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Dewar, Major, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Maclane, Lieut, R H A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Browne, Quarter Master, 31st Fusiliers, on leave, to Secundrabad.

## THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 17th December, 1879.

1 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows, viz:—
Vol B Jackson, C Company.
Vol F Hoffmann, B Company.

2 There will be no parade on Friday morning next, the 19th inst, for the Fort Companies.

3 The Range at Cooria will be open for Class Firing and practice from to-morrow, the 18th inst.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

## THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, 27th November, 1879.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz: Rear-Admiral F W Sullivan, C B, C M G.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz:

Major-General E Newdigate.
Captain F W Richards, R N, A D C.
Captain R Bradshaw, R N.
Colonel Drury-Lowe, 17th Lancers.
Colonel Whitehead, half-pay, late 58th Regt.
Colonel Harrison, R E.
Captain Campbell, R N.
Lieut-Col Welman, 99th Regt.
Lieut-Col Pemberton, 60th Rifles.
Lieut-Col Brown, R A.
Lieut-Col Malthus, 94th Regt.
Lieut-Col Parnell, 3rd Regt.
Lieut-Col Law, R A.
Lieut-Col Gilbert, 13th Regt.
Lieut-Col [illegible], [illegible] Regt.
Lieut-Col Harness, R A.
Lieut-Col Black, 24th Regt.
Lieut-Col Bruce, 91st Regt.
Lieut-Col Tucker, 80th Regt.
Deputy Commissary-General E Morris.
Commissary E W H Webb.
Deputy Surgeon-General J L Holloway.
Fleet-Surgeon H F Norbury.
Surgeon-Major C S Wills.
Surgeon-Major C McD Cuffe.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, November 28.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following Promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned Officers, in recognition of their Services during the late Zulu Campaign.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieut-Col East, half-pay, late 57th Foot.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Elliot, 4th Foot.
Major Bond, 58th Foot.
Major Tremlett, R A.
Major Rogers, V C, 90th Foot.
Major Haslerigg, 21st Foot.
Captain and Brevet Major C W Robinson, Rifle Brigade.
Captain and Brevet Major Russell, 12th Lancers.
Captain and Brevet Major Dalrymple, 88th Foot.
Major Winsloe, 21st Foot.
Major Dunbar, 24th Foot.
Major Boulderson, 17th Lancers.
Major LeGrice, R A.
Major Twentyman, 4th Foot.
Major England, 13th Foot.
Captain and Brevet Major Hockett, 90th Foot.
Major Leet, V C, 13th Foot.
Major Bengough, 77th Foot.
Major Moysey, R E.
Major Owen, R A.
Major Huskisson, 56th Foot.
Major Walker, 99th Foot.
Major Clery, half-pay, late 32nd Foot.
Captain and Brevet Major Gosset, 54th Foot.
Captain and Brevet Major Grenfell, 60th Foot.
Captain and Brevet Major Carrington, 24th Foot.
Major Tufnell, 60th Foot.

To be Majors.

Captain Buller, Rifle Brigade.
Captain Cox, 13th Foot.
Captain Cardew, 82nd Foot.
Captain Persse, 13th Foot.
Captain Somerset, Rifle Brigade.
Captain MacGregor, 29th Foot.
Captain Brownlow, 1st Dragoon Guards.
Captain Byng, half-pay, late Rifle Brigade.
Captain Gardner, 14th Hussars.
Captain Browne, R A.
Captain Blood, R E.
Captain Barton, 7th Foot.
Captain Hart, 31st Foot.
Captain Barrow, 19th Hussars.
Captain Alleyne, R A.
Captain Vaughan, R A.
Captain Jones, R E.
Captain Prior, 80th Foot.
Captain Laye, 90th Foot.
Captain Woodgate, 4th Foot.
Captain Molyneux, 22nd Foot.
Captain Lane, Rifle Brigade.
Captain Phillips, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

To have Honorary Rank of Captain.

Lieut of Orderlies H J Sylvester, Army Hospital Corps.
Lieut of Orderlies L Gorman, Army Hospital Corps.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

To be Commissaries.

Deputy-Commissary C E Walton.
Deputy-Commissary E Hughes.

To be Deputy-Commissary.

Assistant-Commissary W D Richardson.

To be Sub-Assistant-Commissary.

Conductor W Wishart.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 10.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr George Francis Birt Jenner, now a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Her Majesty's Consul-General in the Island of Cuba.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 12.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr John Elijah Blunt, C B, to be Her Majesty's Consul-General for the Vilayets of Salonica, Epirus, Monastir, Cossova, and for the Sandjack of Thessaly, to reside at Salonica.

## THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 26th November, 1879.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council, Lieut F L C Reece has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, November 27.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870, Admiral E G Fanshawe, C B, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank; and consequent thereon the following promotions have been made:—

Vice-Admiral Sir E A Inglefield, Knt, C B, F R S, to be Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Rear-Admiral A F Rous de Horsey to be Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Capt R C Mayne, C B, to be Rear-Admiral on the Retired List.

Capt E H Howard to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing the following promotions have taken place on the Retired List:—

Vice-Admirals C Y Campbell, and T Wilson, C B, to be Admirals on the Retired List.

Rear-Admiral R Moorman to be Vice-Admiral on the Retired List.

Captains F W Gough, C B, J W Whyte, and M R Pechell, to be Rear-Admirals on the Retired List.

The following promotions have been made:—Sub-Lieuts F T Hamilton and A H Smith-Dorrien, to be Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 6th instant.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council, Chief Engineer J Prowett has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, now staying at the "Railway Terminus" Hotel, Rampart Row, being convalescent, has OPENED his DRAWING ROOM for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS for a fortnight only, after which he will not receive any one Professionally.
December 9, 1879.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES, 1879-80.
THE third of these Lectures will be delivered in the University Library THIS DAY at 5 P.M.
SUBJECT.—ENGLISH VIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH ANGLO-SAXON AND ITS OTHER SOURCES.
LECTURER.—PROFESSOR SELBY.
The Lectures are open to the public.
PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 18th December 1879.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

CHARD—YULE—November 26th, at the Parish Church, Maker Cornwall, England, by the Rev. H. W. Yule, Rector of Shipton-on-Cherwell, Oxon, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. F. T. Wintle, Rector of Bere Ferrers, the Rev. E. Bead, Vicar of Millbrook, and the Rev. P. H. Newnham, Vicar of the Parish, William Wheaton Chard, Captain Royal Fusiliers, to Fanny Alexandrina Augusta, younger daughter of the late Captain Charles Bampfield Yule, R. N., J. P., of Anderton, Cornwall.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HEARSEY—December 11th, killed in the fight with the Khohistans, near Cabul, Lieut. Charles John Rumball Hearsey, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, second surviving son of the late Lieut. General Sir John Bennet Hearsey, K. C. B., late Commanding 21st Hussars, and much loved brother of Mrs. G. O'Brien Carew, Marine House, Bombay, aged 23 years and 10 months.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1879.

THE task of piecing together into a plain story such information as we get from the Press Commissioner regarding what has happened in Kabul has been greatly facilitated by the telegrams of our own correspondent. We were afraid that, as we had had no private message for two days, the Government had taken possession of the telegraph wires, but yesterday we received the long telegram which we print elsewhere, and which throws considerable light on the nature of the operations that ended in the retirement of General Roberts to the camp of Sherpur. Our correspondent, whose despatch is dated Saturday evening, says that the three days' fighting around Kabul had ended in a complete success for the British arms; and no doubt this opinion may be taken as correct, if we regard only the results of actual collisions between our troops and those of the enemy. In all such encounters the superior fighting power of the British soldier seems to have been asserted triumphantly; and yet General Roberts lost the day. Our correspondent explicitly states that the British troops evacuated the city and the Bala Hissar on Saturday; and it is clear from the details he gives that this withdrawal was inevitable. Soon after noon on Saturday, when the 92nd and the Goorkhas had taken by assault the peak of the Beni Hissar ridge, to the south-west of the city, which had been held with great determination by the Afghans, General Roberts's force was scattered over a line fully two miles long, extending from the Bemaru hills on the north to the Beni Hissar, and including the British camp with its stores and guns, the city, and the Bala Hissar, all of which our troops had to keep a careful watch over besides making head against the enemy. Just at this time, a force of Afghans, approaching by the Kohistan road, attempted to capture the Sherpur camp, and, though driven off by the artillery, they only retired to the Siah Sung hills, which lie to the east of the camp. This movement probably decided General Roberts to concentrate his troops, who were now attacked on nearly all [illegible] Afghans from hemming him in, at least he could take up a strong defensive position and save himself the risk of having some weak detachment of his army disastrously defeated and his camp taken. The population of the city, too, seems to have been up in arms against him, and no man could be spared to reinforce the garrison. The retirement of the troops from the fort and city and the south-west range of heights must have been completed at an early hour on Saturday, for our correspondent states that all the fighting was over by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, so that the shelling of the Bala Hissar by our big guns, which he also mentions, must have taken place some time previously. Of Sunday's fighting no details have yet reached us; but it seems probable that General Roberts took a column out into the open again and tried to break the circle of hostile forces environing Kabul, and that he had to retire into the cantonment with the loss of a mountain gun. There is something appalling in the complacent state of ignorance in which the British General remained, up to the eve of this disaster for his arms, of the designs and movements of the enemy. The bloodstained annals of 1841-42 were there to warn him to put no faith in any Afghan's professions of friendship; and hundreds of voices were raised to entreat him to be on his guard against the explosion of national hostility which would certainly occur as soon as the Afghans thought that their favourite ally, the snows of winter, had closed the passes and shut up the English forces already in Afghanistan from the chance of receiving any reinforcements for some months to come. But all the lessons of experience were thrown away, and, at the moment when Lord Salisbury was, in the braggadocio style which the present English Government loves, applauding General Roberts as "our great hero," that dashing commander was about to be outwitted by a barbarian chief, and to find himself left in possession of no inch of Afghan soil outside the beleaguered camp occupied by his own soldiers.

How is General Roberts to be relieved, and who is to extricate him from his inglorious, if not perilous, position? If we must repeat the opinion which springs spontaneously to every-one's lips, we are bound to say that no confidence whatever is felt in the ability of the existing Government of India to restore the fortune of British arms in Afghanistan. A long suffering public bore patiently the failure of the settlement supposed to have been effected by the Treaty of Gandamak, and trusted to the Viceroy whose policy had effected nothing but the murder of a British envoy to avenge Cavagnari's fate and vindicate his own reputation by thoroughly subduing the Afghans. So great, however, had been the want of foresight of the Government of India, that it was with the utmost difficulty a small column of 5,000 men could be equipped and sent up under General Roberts to take Kabul. That effort seems to have exhausted all the resources of what was believed to be the greatest military Government in Asia. No reinforcements, apparently, could be sent to Sir F. Roberts, because transport could not be found for them, and the army of Kabul was left unsupported till now it has barely escaped annihilation. Lord Lytton, then, has been tried a second time and found wanting. As so often happens, arrogance in words and impotence in action are combined in him, for his vainglorious confidence in himself and his favourites, and his supreme disdain for the advice of anyone not belonging to the small clique of Imperialists who form his court, have culminated in an exhibition of political miscalculation and administrative weakness hardly to be paralleled in the history of British India. The Government of this Empire can no longer be safely entrusted to the hands of a man whose designs to acquire for England the supremacy in Central Asia have in one and the same year brought upon us two such terrible calamities as the death of Sir Louis Cavagnari and the triumph of the Afghans over the British army sent to annex the kingdom of Kabul. Lord Lytton has had a patient trial and been found wanting. It is time that he now retired from business, and allowed some more vigorous ruler to redeem the errors of his administration and bring the Afghan war to a happy conclusion.

Already, in one campaign, British prestige has suffered two shocks as severe as if the Russians had actually reached the frontier of India. The excitement caused even in Bombay by the news of our reverse at Kabul is intense; and we may judge by it what is the state of feeling in those parts of India in which a British defeat would be eagerly welcomed. News travels now with the speed of lightning; and, unless General Roberts is promptly reinforced, the Kabul affair will be but the first of a series of disasters. But already we learn that the forebodings we expressed yesterday have been realized, that the telegraph to Kabul has been cut, and that the Ghilzais of the Jagdalak Pass are threatening to oppose the advance of General Gough's brigade from Gandamak. Even if their passage were unopposed, we doubt if these troops could move, for we believe they have no transport, and, with Sir Michael Kennedy and Colonel Hogg shut up with General Roberts's force at Kabul, there is no directing head to organize proper arrangements for the advance of the brigade. It is unlikely, then, that any immediate attempt can be made to succour General Roberts in this direction. But, as we suggested yesterday, cannot General Stewart take the road to Ghazni with the bulk of his army, leaving a garrison, which might be speedily reinforced from Quetta and Sind, to defend Kandahar against any possible movements of the Afghan regiments at Herat? General Stewart has two good regiments of European infantry, the 59th and a battalion of the 60th, which have lately been made up to their full fighting strength with drafts from England; his native regiments are also of good quality, and he is very strong in cavalry and artillery. By nursing his army carefully up to this time, Sir Donald Stewart has kept it in first rate order; he has collected abundant supplies from the fruitful valleys around Kandahar; and the watchful care of Sir Richard Temple has given him means of carriage for the transport of a large force, quite irrespectively of the baggage camels, which are of not much use in the cold weather. General Stewart could, therefore, set out at once for Ghazni, and the road to that fortress presents no great physical obstacles to the march of an army. The cold, of course, is intense just now. We saw yesterday a letter from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, dated the 30th ultimo, in which it was mentioned that the thermometer marked 9° of frost. But this is a peril that must be dared and conquered. We know what scorn Kaye pours upon the head of Brigadier Maclaren for turning back with his brigade to Kandahar instead of marching on to relieve Ghazni at the end of November, 1841, merely because there was a light fall of snow two marches beyond Khelat-i-Ghilzai; and the call for immediate action is far more urgent now. If Afghan soldiers can brave the storms and cold of winter in the open field, English soldiers ought to be able to show at least equal endurance; otherwise, how can they hope to conquer and hold Afghanistan? General Stewart cannot remain idle at Kandahar; he must either reinforce his garrison at Khelat-i-Ghilzai or withdraw it. To take the latter course would be to give the enemy a guarantee that he may safely employ his whole strength in crushing General Roberts at Kabul. We come to the conclusion, therefore, that the army of Kandahar must march, in any case, on Khelat-i-Ghilzai; and, when it has advanced so far, why should it not move with all possible speed on Ghazni and Kabul? Let the order be given to the Bombay Government to aid in sending on General Stewart's force, and we shall soon show the bragging Bengalis what Bombay troops and Bombay organisation can do. Within a month from the receipt of the orders General Stewart would have reached Kabul; and the whole military force of the Afghans would be dissipated before the end of January.

IN strengthening the forces in Burma the Government of India is acting wisely. So soon as the intelligence from Kabul was received, telegrams were despatched ordering the regiments on the Burma frontier that were under orders for India to stand fast, while the 20th M. N. I. at Secunderabad was directed to prepare for immediate foreign service. There are already five regiments of native infantry and one of European in excess of the usual garrison in Burma, so that if King Theebaw should deem the time propitious for putting into execution his cherished scheme of invading British territory, he will find his work more than cut out for him. It may be recollected that when the news arrived at Mandalay regarding the Kabul outbreak, King Theebaw's attitude towards the Agent of the Government of India became most hostile, and resulted eventually in that official being withdrawn. Subsequently, when it became known that Kabul had been captured, and the mutineers defeated, Theebaw feared for himself exceedingly, and wished to despatch a mission of peace to the Viceroy. The news that General Roberts is now on the defensive will therefore probably induce the Burmese King to become bellicose again, so that it is as well to be prepared for whatever may happen. We have, on a former occasion, pointed out the danger of permitting to remain on the throne at Mandalay a monarch who is certain to appear in arms against us whenever the Empire may be in trouble. King Theebaw's existence will always mean a tangible reduction in the military resources of the Empire for war, and the sooner he is replaced by one of his many rivals the better it will be for his own subjects as well as for ourselves. All competent authorities are agreed that a very moderate force despatched by steamer to Mandalay direct would easily effect a change. That, moreover, would be welcomed by the great mass of the people.

ANOTHER spot where the news from Kabul is not unlikely to result in trouble is Hyderabad. Indeed, there is some risk that at the *Lungur* which comes off in a day or two—when the whole forces of the Nizam's Government parade before the palace—there will be an attempt to get up a disturbance. Sir Salar Jung, it seems, has quarrelled with Hussain Meah, one of the leading Arab sirdars of Hyderabad, and has induced a considerable body of the latter's followers to accept direct service under the Hyderabad Government. Those men Hussain Meah has replaced with fresh importations of Arabs—of whom large numbers have recently passed through Bombay—as well as with a varied assortment of Pathans and wandering Rohillas—and, not being paid his usual subsidy from the Treasury, he has in turn kept his followers in arrears. The result is that there are at present in Hyderabad over a thousand of the greatest blackguards in Asia clamouring for six months' pay, in default of which they threaten to run *amok* generally through the city and cantonment. Sir Salar Jung must either pay them, or prepare for the suppression of disturbances which would prove most effectively that Hyderabad is not yet the quiet city so completely under control as it has been the fashion of late—in some quarters at least—to describe it to be. For political reasons the "Bismarck of India" will probably accept the former alternative, for, although he might succeed in maintaining authority, by the aid of the Reformed troops, it would not be convenient for the English public to learn what manner of people dwell in the Nizam's capital.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. Cathay, Commander R. Harvey, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at two o'clock with the English Mails of the 28th November. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Maj and Mrs Greenfield | Mrs Weeden |
| Mrs Trevor and infant | Mrs Harwood and infant |
| Col H Watson | Mrs Howard |
| Lt-Col and Mrs A H Davies | Major F W Grant |
| Mrs Col Home | Surg W A Lee |
| Mr H R Repton | Mr Owen |
| Miss Selby | Mr Stephens |
| Mrs Birch and infant | Mrs A F Turner and child |
| Mrs Ward | Mr T Norcross |
| Mrs A Hunt | Mrs Lambert |
| Mr H Wilson | Mr and Mrs D Newall. |
| Mr C W Clifton | |

FROM MALTA—Mrs Davies.

FROM SUEZ—Mr Cushing.

FROM VENICE.

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| Mr Bayley | Miss Higgins |
| Mr and Mrs Hilderbrand | Gholam Hossein |
| Rev Mr and Mrs Clark and infant | Mr Roberts |
| | Mr Hopper |
| Mr and Mrs Allen | Mr R Payzo |
| Mr and Mrs Bill | Mr and Mrs Simpson |
| Mr and Mrs Risley | Mr Weinholt |
| Mr and Mrs Slack | Mr Lake |
| Major Jopp | Mr R S Anderson |
| Mr W C Cox | Mr and Mrs Sheppard |
| Mr Kennedy | Mr Morrison |
| Mehdi Khan | Mr Turner |
| Mrs Parsons | Mr P C H Snow |
| Mrs White and two daughters | Mr and Mrs Walker. |
| Mr and Mrs Rathgan and child | |

FROM BRINDISI.

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|---|---|
| Mr F S Wakley | Mr Valentine and brother |
| Major Powlett | Mr Whitney |
| Mr R McCraken | Capt Chapman. |

FROM ADEN—Mr G F Lester.

## THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

OUR commercial correspondent writes as follows:—The P. and O. Company's report has been issued in anticipation, of the meeting to be held on the 2nd of December. It states that the net profits of the year ended the 30th September last amounted to £134,808, out of which a dividend of 3 per cent. is recommended in addition to the 1½ per cent. distributed before, leaving £4,308 to be carried forward. A bonus of 1 per cent. is also to be paid out of the underwriting profits. The directors state, as regards the current earnings, that although on the 31st July, when the accounts were made up at the agencies, no symptoms of improvement in business had manifested themselves, yet the downward tendency of the receipts did not continue throughout the remainder of the financial year; and, fortunately, in comparison with the last six months of the financial year 1878, the receipts for the corresponding period this year show no decline. There has been an augmentation of the expenditure on fuel during the latter portion of the year just closed, and this is explained by the circumstance that the Company have found it necessary to anticipate the commencement of the new mail contract by running their ships at an additional rate of speed. The whole of the fleet is gradually being renovated and improved, so as to meet satisfactorily the requirements of this contract, and the order for three new steamers of 3,500 tons and 600 horse power each, which was recently announced, has been divided into three parts—Messrs. Denny and Co., of Dumbarton, Caird and Co., of Grenock, and Harland and Wolff, of Belfast building, one each. Denny's vessel is to be of steel, constructed with a double bottom to contain water ballast, "which the light displacement of the ship, when not filled with cargo, will render particularly useful." The report also alludes to the accident to the Australia and the loss of the Hindustan, and makes lengthy remarks on the new mail contracts, going over ground which has already been touched upon, and adds that the renewal of the contract with the Italian Government for the service between Ancona, Brindisi, and Venice, has been secured for the same period as the other mail contracts, namely, for eight years, from the 1st February, 1880, but with the proviso that the Italian Government have the option to terminate the agreement at the end of five years should they desire to do so. The remuneration is to be the same as at present—that is, 500,000 Italian lire per annum, the only change being that the Company's steamers have not to call at Ancona, on the upward trip to Venice. There have been paid off during the past financial year debentures to the amount of £179,500. On the 1st January next the Company will only owe £40,500 on this account, which will be paid off as the bonds fall due.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

THE centre of interest has shifted this week from Ireland to Scotland. Mr. Gladstone's speeches in Midlothian have been the all-absorbing topic, and among politicians there has been scarcely anything else talked about. There was never much doubt about his being well received in Scotland, but probably his friends scarcely anticipated the enthusiasm which his presence and speeches appear to have excited among the Scotch Liberals. The *Times* correspondent at Edinburgh, who may be presumed to be, at any rate, not a partisan of Mr. Gladstone's, says that "candid men who are deep in the secrets of the Conservative party have ceased to conceal from themselves that Mr. Gladstone's candidature has given a great if not a fatal shock to the hopes of their party in Midlothian;" although other Conservatives argue that the present burst of enthusiasm is but temporary, and will have no lasting effect. The enthusiasm began long before Mr. Gladstone crossed the border. On his journey from Liverpool to Edinburgh on Monday, he received from Carlisle onwards a series of what the reporters persist in calling "ovations." Wherever the train stopped crowds assembled to cheer the late Premier, and he had to make several little speeches, and sometimes to shake hands with hundreds of his admirers. At one place some working men presented him with cloth of local manufacture sufficient for a suit of clothes, and at Galashiels he was also presented with a suit of tweed, a rug, and a "maud," while Mrs. Gladstone received a plaid and "skein-dhu." It was dark before he reached Edinburgh, and the [illegible] along Prince's Street, until the carriage had cleared the city on its way to Lord Rosebery's seat at Dalmeny, could scarcely have been more enthusiastic if he had been a successful warrior returning from battle, or a statesman bringing back from a Congress "peace with honour." His first speech was delivered on Tuesday afternoon at the Music Hall, Edinburgh, a building which holds only about 2,000 people; and as some hundreds of tickets more than the hall would hold were issued there was much crushing and much dissatisfaction on the part of those who were left out in the cold after coming, in some instances, a score or two of miles to hear the ex-Premier. After the meeting Mr. Gladstone went to the council chamber, where an address was presented to him by the Town Council, to which he replied in a speech full of some interesting personal reminiscences of Edinburgh in bygone days. On Wednesday he went to Dalkeith, and addressed the electors in the Corn Exchange; and here his reception appears to have exceeded in warmth any he had hitherto met with. Some violent Liberals, the *Times* correspondent says, "declared that they would make their cheers heard at Dalkeith Palace, half a mile off; and there can be little doubt that they succeeded." The next place visited was West Calder, where Mr. Gladstone addressed the electors yesterday in a pavilion erected for the occasion, which was handsomely decorated and lighted with paraffin lamps. The whole village was decorated, four triumphal arches were erected at various points, one of them bearing the characteristic inscription "Prood tae see ye," and the hero of the day was met at the entrance to the town by a cavalcade of horsemen, who escorted him to the pavilion amid the plaudits of the crowd. It was dark long before the meeting was over, and Mr. Gladstone was escorted to the railway station by a torchlight procession, while the window of every-house in the village was lighted up with candles, and a monster bonfire at the far end of the street threw a bright light over the surrounding country. To-day Mr. Gladstone takes a partial rest; but Lady Rosebery has an "at home" this afternoon at Dalmeny, to which all the members of the Liberal executive committee for the county have been invited. To-morrow he will have a heavy day. In the afternoon a meeting is to be held at the Corn Exchange, where twelve years ago Mr. Disraeli made his famous boast that he had "educated" his party; and in the evening Mr. Gladstone is to address a "mass meeting" of working men which is to be held in the Waverley Market, and for which 20,000 tickets are said to have been issued. This concludes his Midlothian campaign; but before returning to the South, he has engaged to address a meeting at Aberfeldy on Monday, to deliver his Rectorial address at Glasgow University on Friday, and speak at a political meeting in the same city in the evening. The whole programme was a most exhausting one for a man of 70, and some doubts were expressed at the beginning of the week whether the ex-Premier would be able to carry it through without a break-down; but so far he seems to have accomplished his task without any visible injury to his health.

Considering that each of the three great speeches which Mr. Gladstone has delivered has filled about six columns of the daily papers, it is useless to endeavour to analyse them. In fact, it will be some days yet before their full significance is thoroughly understood. On foreign affairs his views are well known, and he has reiterated them with renewed emphasis. As to home politics perhaps the most important statement he has made is a declaration in favour of the abolition of the law of settlement and entail, which indicates once more the important place the land question is assuming in the Liberal programme. As to the disestablishment of the Scotch church, he is neutral—he will accept the decision of the Scotch people, whatever that may be. His mind is also open on the question of "local option;" and, while opposed to Home Rule in the sense in which those words are generally used, he is friendly to large "local prerogatives," and would gladly see Parliament relieved of some of the work with which it is now over-burdened, by its being shifted to "the more free and therefore more efficient hands of secondary local authorities." The speeches on the whole, although they have given rise to plenty of discussion, and will be discussed for some time to come, have lifted the contest between the two political parties out of the channels of petty personalities into which it was drifting, and while there is still no scarcity of strong language on either side, we hear more argument and less vituperation. That Mr. Gladstone will say much that will please those who are opposed to him is not likely, but if he cannot command their support he at least has their respect.

The agitation which was caused by the political arrests in Ireland last week has subsided almost as suddenly as it arose. The three prisoners have been committed for trial, and admitted to bail, and there is a sensible moderation of the violent tone formerly adopted by Mr. Parnell and his friends. Perhaps the Government's "first warning" has had the desired effect. As one letter says, Messrs. Parnell and Co. "don't want to fight, and never intended to." Meanwhile "relief works" by the Government are talked of, and notice has been given that increased facilities will be provided for obtaining public loans to landlords to promote the employment of unskilled labour.

In the foreign news of the week there have been one or two incidents of some interest which would have attracted more attention than they have, but for the interest felt in home affairs just now. The French Chambers are once more back in Paris, after nine years' absence, and their re-opening has passed off without any exciting "scene." Some of the Democrats, however, are said to have been offended that the cannon at the Invalides were not fired as usual when "the Sovereign returns to the capital." The Empress Eugenie has spent a night in Paris, on her way to Madrid, to the deathbed of her mother the Countess de Montigo; and the Bonapartists took advantage of the circumstance to hold a sort of levée at the house of the Duc de Mouchy, where the Empress stayed. Permission for her journey through France was asked by Lord Lyons and readily granted by the French Government. The King and Queen of Denmark have arrived to-day at Berlin on a visit to the German Emperor, and the Crown Prince has travelled specially from Italy to meet their majesties. It is given out that there is no political significance in this visit, but the re-establishment of a friendly feeling between the two courts is itself a fact of some significance. In Turkey, postponement is still the order of the day. Baker Pasha's departure for Asia Minor is postponed; "modifications" in the reforms lately announced are already spoken of. No one appears to be able to get any money except Osman Pasha, who makes sure of his monthly allowance of 42,000 francs by the simple expedient of placing a stout sergeant before the entrance to the Finance Minister's room, with orders to confiscate every sum of money arriving there until the amount of his salary is made up. Corruption is said to prevail in every department. The rumours of Sir Henry Layard's probable recall are repeated, and a leader in the *Times* a few days ago demanding the appointment of a "stronger man" has caused a good deal of speculation. The post was described as "worthy of the most ambitious statesman," but what "ambitious statesman" can desire it no one can understand.

Many reasons have been given for the Princess Louise's visit to England. She was ill, according to one account—home-sick according to another; and had a great scheme in her mind for the development of Canada, according to a third. The *World* gives another reason—which, however, has also been whispered before—that there is a prospect of a heir being born to the dukedom of Argyll. If this story be true it may account for some things which have excited some curiosity since the Princess's arrival here. Instead of going at once to Balmoral to see the Queen, the Princess has remained almost in seclusion in London—with the exception of a visit to Sandringham and to Eastwell Park—and only yesterday joined her Majesty, who arrived at Windsor from Scotland on the previous day. Other items of gossip respecting the Royal Family are that Prince Leopold is likely soon to be made a Duke, and that he will choose the title of Duke of Kent; and that the Duke of Edinburgh has purchased Norris Castle, whose grounds adjoin those of Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight, for £80,000. His Royal Highness, it seems, requires special rooms at Whitehall in which to transact what will no doubt be the overhelming amount of business connected with his new office of Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves; and there is said to be not a little grumbling among some of the officials at the inconvenience of having to turn out of their rooms to make way for the new comer.

Mr. Labouchere has made good his case against the Beefsteak Club, and the Master of the Rolls has declared that his expulsion was invalid. The objections taken by Mr. Labouchere on the ground of two-thirds of the members present at the meeting not having voted for his expulsion, and on the ground of sufficient notice of the meeting not having been given, were held to be valid, and the judge, moreover, expressed very strongly the opinion that the committee had acted in the whole matter without proper enquiry. In the meantime, Mr. Labouchere has this week further enlarged his experience of courts of justice by appearing in a country court. Among the many irons which the proprietor of *Truth* has in the fire, is, it appears, a speculation in a steam laundry, which was started under the joint proprietorship of Mr. and Mrs. Labouchere, Lady Sebright, and Mrs. John Wood. It does not seem to have been a successful speculation, and a man who had been engaged as manager summoned the proprietors for a sum of £10 odd, which he had paid as wages to workpeople. Mr. Labouchere, as usual, conducted his own case, and endeavoured to persuade the judge that although the plaintiff was described in a written agreement as "manager," he was not really a manager,—and when he could not bring the judge round to his way of thinking, he exclaimed "what is a manager, after all, when you come to the English language?" His Honour, however, declined to enter into an etymological discussion with Mr. Labouchere, whose ingenuity he admitted to be very great, and ultimately gave judgment for the plaintiff for nearly the whole amount claimed. The incident seems to suggest an opportunity for the comic papers for a remark on the strangeness of a gentleman who owns a private laundry being so addicted to the practice of washing his own dirty linen in public, as the French proverb has it.

The judges are evidently determined to try what severity will do in the way of suppressing libels in newspapers, especially journals of that class which delight in "gossip" so-called, but for which scandal would be a better word. Mr. Mortimer, the editor of the London *Figaro*,—not the worst specimen of its class by any means—was persuaded some time ago by Mrs. Weldon to take up her case. He allowed to be published in his paper a letter from that eccentric lady, in which she accused her husband of conspiring with Sir Henry de Bathe to put her in a lunatic asylum in order that Mr. Weldon might afterwards get a divorce and marry Sir Henry's daughter. This was followed up by an article in the paper adopting and enforcing Mrs. Weldon's statements. The husband and Sir Henry Bathe prosecuted Mr. Mortimer for libel, and at the trial a few months ago the jury found that he had not used proper care in admitting into his paper statements which were proved to be untrue. Mr. Mortimer made an attempt to throw the blame upon his sub-editor, but one of the witnesses swore that in the proofs of the article there were two alterations in Mr. Mortimer's own handwriting, showing that if he did not actually give it to the printers he must have read it. In any case, he was responsible, and when he was called up for judgment in the Queen's Bench on Monday he was sentenced to three months imprisonment and a fine of £100. It is not only the judges who are just now making a dead set against the scandal mongers of journalism. There is a movement on foot in some of the clubs in the same direction. In one of the principal literary clubs there are one or two members who are known to be contributors of personal gossip to certain weekly papers, and efforts are being made to induce the committee to take action with a view of procuring their removal from the list of members. The matter is, however, a somewhat delicate one, and very possibly nothing will come of the movement. As for Mr. Mortimer, he is no doubt by this time sorry that Mr. Weldon did not succeed in shutting up his wife in a mad-house. If he had, however, so energetic a lady would probably soon have found some way of getting out of it. She is thoroughly irrepressible. M. Rivière having refused to let her have her benefit at the Promenade Concerts, she got up one on her account at St. James's Hall, but judging from the attendance it must have been a failure. She has now been engaged to conduct concerts at the Westminster Aquarium on Saturday evenings for three months; but it would, I fancy, be very safe to lay the odds against the engagement being carried out to the end of the prescribed period without some disagreement occurring to bring about a collapse of the arrangement.

Among the cases which have been before the police courts this week is one which raises a curious point arising out of the conflicting marriage laws of the various sections of the United Kingdom. Mr. H. B. Farnie, the dramatic writer, some years ago married in Wales a woman who afterwards obtained in Scotland a divorce from her husband, who was a Scotchman by birth and was then domiciled in Cupar. The decree of the Scotch court stated that the husband was "deprived of all his marital-rights," and that the wife was at liberty "to live single or to marry again." She has married again, and is living in Scotland with her husband. Mr. Farnie, however, who went to England and married again there, is now prosecuted for bigamy, at the instance of his second wife, on the ground that the marriage solemnized in Wales had never been dissolved according to the laws of England. The matter will of course have to be argued before the superior courts; but that the state of the law should be such as to admit of a doubt in such a case is not very creditable to us as a nation.

The death of Mr. Delane, for 36 years editor of the *Times*, is a notable event in journalism—it may almost be said in the history of the nation, for at one time probably he had an influence second scarcely to any man in Europe. All the newspapers have combined to do justice to his administrative skill and remarkable editorial capacity, and it appears from the memoir contributed to the *Times* that he may be said to have been educated from his boyhood for the post which he so long filled.

The weather continues very wintry. Sharp frosts, biting winds, and occasional showers of snow and sleet, varied by one or two thick fogs, have been the prevailing meteorological conditions of the week. A peculiarly dense fog the other day tested for the first time the full value of the electric light in the Reading Room of the British Museum. The readers there were just about to pack up their papers and retire in despair, as they have hitherto been compelled to do in dark days in winter, when the electric light was turned on, and the place seemed to be fitted with brilliant sunshine. There are some complaints of the occasional unsteadiness of the light, and there has also been some discussion as to its effect on the eyes; but if by its means the "dark days before Christmas" can be practically abolished at the museum, this alone will be a great boon.

## THE PROPOSED MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

ON Tuesday afternoon last, a meeting of the committee, appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring the adequate representation of Bombay productions at the forthcoming International Exhibition at Melbourne, was held at the office of the Chamber of Commerce, Rampart Row. The Hon'ble M. Mowat occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of the committee.

The President, in opening the proceedings, said—Gentlemen, I am glad His Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed this committee with the view of seeing that the productions of the Bombay Presidency are adequately represented at the forthcoming International Exhibition at Melbourne. It is unnecessary for me to say much regarding the value of such exhibitions—the subject being quite as familiar to you as it is to me. General regret has been felt as to the poor show which India has made at the Sydney Exhibition, but I trust the same thing will not be said of the greater and more influential gathering which is expected at Melbourne; not that I wish to detract from the palace of industry which has been raised in Sydney in any way. It has been, on the whole, a remarkable success in spite of the hard times and bad trade. Such exhibitions tend to increase trade, and the wonder is that so little has been done up to the present time between the Australian colonies and this country. Let us see whether what we propose to send down will in any way stir our colonial friends. One of the first things necessary to set such a movement a going is money; and thanks to the liberality of some of our friends this has not been wanting. We have already obtained something like Rs. 4,000, and I have hopes that we shall be able to double the sum. You will bear in mind that the money will be chiefly required to meet the cost of transmission, for the articles themselves will always retain the whole or at least a portion of their value, and they can be disposed of after the close of the Exhibition for the benefit of whom it may concern. There might also be articles entrusted to our care for exhibition only which it might be desirable to return. Time is passing quickly, and we have not got much to lose. Let us therefore decide that we shall send down samples of the raw productions of the Presidency, the manufactures of the local silk and cotton mills, Bombay furniture, pottery, silver work, and other articles likely to be useful and interesting. Before this meeting closes I shall have to ask you to name sub-committees to select and look after the various articles. I was very much struck with some suggestions which appeared this morning in an able article in the *Times of India*. An official catalogue would be most useful. It would also be valuable as giving an account of the products and manufactures of the Presidency. The work would be highly interesting, and I do trust that the gentleman to whom we owe the article in question will assist in the preparation of such a useful work. It will also be necessary for you to appoint agents in Melbourne, and I know of none more suitable than the firm which has been in correspondence with mine for a great number of years—Messrs. McCulloch, Sellar and Co.—one of the partners of which has from time to time held high offices under the Melbourne Government. They might look after the articles on arrival and do what is necessary in the metropolis of Victoria. But in order to insure success we must have able secretaries—say, one European and one native. I have only to mention the names of Mr. John Gordon and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy to show the stamp of men which we ought to secure. (Cheers.) You will also be called upon to say how you wish the funds at the disposal of the committee to be deposited and operated upon. There is every probability of at least one member of this committee—Mr. Jackson to whom we are indebted for a liberal contribution—visiting Melborne next year, and when there, I am sure, he will do every thing in his power to see that the interests of Bombay are well cared for. I need hardly say that should more room be required for your collection of products, prior to their shipment than the offices of the Chamber of Commerce can easily accommodate, my firm will gladly place a godown at your disposal. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas said there was a very heavy duty on goods imported into Melbourne, and he should like to know whether goods for exhibition would be passed duty-free.

The President said it was expressly stated in the Melbourne Exhibition papers that all goods intended for exhibition would be passed free of duty.

The Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas—At the same time I think the Government ought to make a handsome contribution.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—I suppose exhibitors will pay all charges.

The President—It will be for the sub-committees to decide all matters of that sort.

The following resolutions were then put and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Maitland, and seconded by Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, "That Messrs. John Gordon and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy be appointed joint secretaries of the Melbourne Exhibition Committee."

Proposed by Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, and seconded by the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, "That the President, Mr. Fachiri, and Mr. Forrest be appointed a sub-committee to collect specimens of the raw products of the Presidency, such as cotton, seeds, grain, &c., for shipment to Melbourne."

Proposed by the President, and seconded by Mr. Mahomed Ally Rogay, "That the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, Messrs. S. D. Sassoon, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee be appointed a sub-committee to collect cotton, silk, and other manufactures for transmission to Melbourne."

Proposed by the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, "That Messrs. Jacomb, Grant, Hajee Cummoo Sulliman and Dwarkadas Wullubjee be appointed a sub-committee to collect furniture, Surat work, and other similar articles for exhibition at Melbourne."

Proposed by the President, and seconded by Mr. Jackson, "That Messrs. Maitland, Grattan Geary, Blaney, Mahomed Ally Rogay, and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy be appointed a sub-committee to collect pottery, jewellery, precious stones, carpets, rugs, shawls, and other miscellaneous articles for the Melbourne International Exhibition."

Proposed by Mr. Gordon, and seconded by Mr. Jacomb, "That Messrs. Maclean, Grattan Geary, Curwen, Tait, and Shantaram Narayen be appointed a sub-committee for preparing an official catalogue, attending to the shipment of the articles, and advising as to the space which will be required by Bombay at the Melbourne International Exhibition."

Proposed by Mr. Sassoon, and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, "That the secretaries be authorised to invite intending exhibitors to send through the committee articles which they are desirous of sending to the forthcoming International Exhibition at Melbourne."

Proposed by Mr. Jacomb, and seconded by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, "That an account be kept with the Bank of Bombay in the names of the President and secretaries for the time being and to be operated on by them."

Proposed by Mr. Fachiri, and seconded by Mr. Curwen, "That Messrs. McCulloch, Sellar and Co. be asked to act as the Melbourne agents of the Bombay Committee appointed for ensuring the adequate representation of the products of this Presidency at the forthcoming International Exhibition."

The President suggested that the gentlemen whose names stood first on the various sub-committees should convene the meetings of the committee; but after a short discussion it was decided that the secretaries should call the first meetings of the committees, and that each committee should then elect its own convener.

Mr. Sassoon asked whether the committee would undertake the collection of any Bengal products.

The President replied that the committee would confine their attention to the collection of Bombay and Sind products at first. He was not aware as to what products would be sent from Bengal, but this matter might be considered hereafter.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen moved that the secretaries should be *ex officio* members of all the sub-committees, and the motion having been seconded by Mr. Tait was carried unanimously.

Mr. Mahomed Ally Rogay thought that Government should be asked to contribute towards the expenses of the movement. He would move that Government should be communicated with on the subject.

Mr. Nanabhoy seconded the motion, and suggested that the President should be requested to communicate with the Government on the subject.

The President thought that the committee in the meantime should not relax their efforts. He also thought that they might ask the Government to request the collectors of the various districts to aid in the collection and forwarding of objects for exhibition.

These suggestions were agreed to by the meeting, which separated shortly afterwards, a vote of thanks having been passed to the President.

WHAT ENGLAND HAS DONE FOR INDIA.—Dr. W. W. Hunter, of the Bengal Civil Service, now in Scotland on duty, lately delivered a lecture on what England has done for India, in which he represented the bright side of the picture. Every one, of course, is at liberty to dwell on any side of a question that suits his desire, but he has no business to think he thereby represents the whole truth. The object of the current criticism on the measures of a Government is the eradication of existing evils, and it is neither sensible nor honest to charge such critics with want of loyalty or appreciation of what is good in the Government, while laudation is calculated to defeat that object. One of the most amusing statements in the lecture is that Anglo-Indian officers are neither Whigs nor Tories, but honestly do their work. By this it would appear that Dr. Hunter intends to award to Anglo-Indians and officials especially a freedom from prejudices and party spirit to which the vulgar politicians of England are subject. Surely Dr. Hunter does not expect the public to swallow this pill. It would be absurd to expect Anglo-Indians to be affected by the struggles of party at the antipodes which do not touch their interests in any way; but is it therefore true that they are free from prejudice and the *spirit of party*. What was the object of Dr. Hunter's lecture if not a party one? What is the burden of his peans of praise but a party affair. Many of the statements he has made can bear a counter-balancing observation from the point of view of those who are subject to the belauded measures, which of course does not occur to him, and yet he is one of those who are so superior to the weakness of party.—*Subodha Patrika.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

## BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
### LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 17, 5 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8½d., received 73 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52⅜d. per ounce, weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 77½; Four-and-a half ditto, 84 5-6.

## THE FIGHTING OF SATURDAY.

KABUL, Dec. 13, 5-30 P.M.

The result of the three days' fighting around Kabul has been a complete victory of the British arms. General Baker commenced to shell the Beni Hissar nose of the fortress about 10 a.m., assaulting and capturing it by noon, the enemy retiring up the ridge with great loss and retreating into the big Chardeh valley.

Meanwhile, some 3,000 men, appearing from the Kohistan direction, circled round the east end of the cantonments from the Bemaru hills. The field guns pounded on them, forcing them to disperse. They, however, fell back on the last hills of Siah Sung. From the top of the Bemaru hills I saw the following. Emerging from Sherpur the Guide cavalry trotted two miles in the Kohistan direction, directly away from Siah Sung, and then, circling round some 9 miles, stationed themselves about one mile to the east of Siah Sung, concealing themselves entirely unperceived by the enemy. The artillery then played on Siah Sung, the shells bursting beautifully. A squadron of some cavalry regiment charging got repulsed and were pursued. The 9th Lancers, who were in camp, at once started for this place, and hereupon the enemy retired out of the open towards the height, and came on to the Guide cavalry, who twice charged through and through them, pursuing them for three miles. This was the last thing I saw, as the whole disappeared in clouds of dust. There were some two hundred men flying for their lives with the Guides close to their heels, and three sowars pressing the leader who was riding a white horse. The ground here is perfection for cavalry, open and level.

I then saw our artillery shelling for two hours a large village and the Bala Hissar. The fact is, the city and the whole country have risen against us, led by Sirdar Mahomed Jan, and on our having passed the city wall the citizens turned out and fell on our rear guard. The musketry firing was heavy and soon heard in the plantation close to the city, and the death of these men was soon avenged.

By three o'clock all fighting within four miles of cantonments was at an end, though heavy guns are still heard in the distance. Captain Forbes, of the 9th Lancers, was killed early in the day; Captain Batson, 9th Lancers, was killed; Major Cooke, 5th Goorkhas, was shot through the leg; Captain Chisholme wounded.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

## INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH KABUL.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Telegraphic communication with Kabul has been interrupted near Jagdalak since yesterday.

General Gough reports that the tribes in his front beyond Gandamak have shown signs of hostility by obstructing his immediate advance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

## THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 5th February.

## INDIAN RELIEFS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

It is understood that the Indian reliefs will leave earlier this season than was originally intended.

## THE CZAREWITCH AND THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 16.

It is reported that a quarrel has taken place between the Czarewitch and the Czar in consequence of the former demanding and the latter refusing a Constitution for the country.

The Directing Senate has also petitioned for reforms.

## THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the condition of the cotton crop has improved.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London yesterday.

## STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Dec. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kilwa left here the day before yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 16, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 5 9-16 |
| The Manchester market has been firm. | |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 78½ |
| 4½ do. do. | 85½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 97 |
| 5 per cent French Rentes, 1872 | 115 |
| lbs. Shirtings | 6-1½ |
| lbs. do | 7-1½ |
| 's Mule Twist | 0-11 |

Departure—Spearman.

## STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, Dec. 17, 9-32 P. M.

Manilla mail leaves Singapore at 2 p. m. on the 18th instant.

## RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | | | per rupee. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | | 1s. 8 7-32d. | |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | 1s. 8 11-32d. | ,, |
| Credits | 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 8½d. | ,, |
| Documents | 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 8 19-32d. | ,, |
| France | 3 ,, ,, | 2·16 | ,, |

We learn that Sir George Couper Abandons his tour to Bundlekund and returns to Allahabad at once. He proposes taking six months' furlough to England. It is expected that Mr. Allen Hume will officiate in his absence.

On the 14th of December, the ex-Amir arrived at Meerut; Colonel Cobbe and staff being at the railway station to receive him with a guard of twenty men of the 15th Hussars, under Lieutenant Sewell. A Captain's guard has been placed at the old Royal Artillery mess where the ex-Amir will be located. Yakub Khan looks ill. He is disappointed at not being sent to Calcutta. He is kept a close prisoner under military and police guards.

The correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Naga expedition holds that by the taking of Konoma the power of the Angami Nagas has been completely broken, though an armed occupation of the country for a year or more may be necessary now to enforce complete submission.

A SPECIAL telegram to the Englishman from Golaghat, dated Dec. 13, says:—The Chief Commissioner arrived here on the 9th. Colonel Johnstone, the Political Agent for the Naga Hills, Captain Williamson, Political Officer with the force, and Lieutenant Raban, R. A., arrived from the front the same evening, to consult on future measures. The Chief Commissioner left for Jorhat yesterday, and Colonel Johnstone and Captain Williamson for Samaguting the same day. Transport and Commissariat arrangements are being carried out on a large scale.

WITH reference to questions that have been asked regarding the amount of warm clothing supplied to the Kabul force, the following is the state of the case:—Warm clothing despatched from Peshawar towards Kabul to date—General Roberts's two divisions for troops, British and Native—Jerseys, 11,406; socks, 23,866; mittens, 8,705; waterproof sheets, 3,255; boots, 4,821; English blankets, 8,590; overcoats, 3,700. At Peshawar not yet despatched—Jerseys, 3,765; socks, 23,405; mittens, 6,870; waterproof sheets, 6,230; boots, 1,889; English blankets, 6,481; overcoats, 5,385. For followers left Peshawar—Coats, 9,678; pyjamahs, 10,291; putties, 19,373; pairs shoes, 14,596; country blankets, 18,240. Still at Peshawar—Coats, 11,347; pyjamahs, 7,239; putties, 2,715; shoes, 24,976; country blankets, 11,927; boots, 1,840. Large additional supplies of all above sent on daily to Peshawar from Jhelum by Government bullock train, and further supplies constantly received at Jhelum from Bombay. Most of followers with force were supplied with warm clothing on engagement. Government have no apprehension of there being any deficiency of warm clothing for the troops and followers.

THE return of mortality in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, during the month of October, shows that 429,115 deaths were recorded; the return for the same month of 1878 being in round numbers 139,000—in other words, the death-rate rose from 3·25 to 10·45 per mille. The extraordinary mortality, says the Sanitary Commissioner, was due entirely to the epidemic prevalence of remittent fever of a very severe type. The deaths reported to be from fever exceeded 401,000 against 112,687 for October, 1878. In the Punjab, in October last, there were 91,727 deaths, of which no less than 78,873 were due to fevers.

A SPECIAL telegram to the Lahore paper from Zaitomak, dated December 12, says:—Three parties left Munuttoo on December 10, under Colonels Low, Gordon and Rogers, to burn the villages of Wattizai Zaimukht. The first party burnt three rich villages of Kundali, Cuttack Mela, and Turra, destroying vast quantities of grain, bhoosa, etc. The enemy on the hill side attacked us. Our screw guns made beautiful practice; the enemy's estimated loss was 10, no casualties on our side. The other parties burnt three Jowaki settlements and Mela, all full of grain, bhoosa, etc., and captured over 300 cattle, the head Mullicks of that valley and the head Mullah of all Zaimukht, who are in camp. They also destroyed two towns at Mela and one at Munuttoo. The three parties met the main body here yesterday, and to-day march to Chirrarak, where we hope to open communications with Thull. It is hard work for the troops whose health, however, is excellent. The Turi levies from Kurram under their chief, Door Khan, made simultaneous attacks on another more open valley of the Wattizais and destroyed three villages of Sregharge, Pashlaone and Mandurra, which were all implicated in Dr. Smyth's murder; and took 150 cattle and one prisoner. The Mundan section of the western Zaimukht to-day complied with our terms in full in our camp, which is in their country.

IN the peroration to his West Calder speech, Mr. Gladstone gives an eloquent reply to Lord Beaconsfield's presentment of *Imperium et libertas* as a proper motto for an English Minister. He says:—I join issue with the Prime Minister upon that subject, and I affirm that nothing can be more fundamentally unsound, more practically ruinous than the establishing a Roman analogy for the guidance of British policy. What was Rome? Rome was, indeed, an Imperial State—a State having a mission to subdue the world, but a State whose very basis it was to deny equal rights, to proscribe the existence of other nations. In that, gentlemen, was the Roman idea. It has been forcibly illustrated in three lines in the translation of Virgil by our great poet Dryden, which are as follows:—

"But Rome, 'tis thine alone with awful sway,
"To rule mankind and make the world obey;
"Disposing peace and war thine own majestic way."

(Cheers.) We are told to fall back on this example. No doubt the word Empire was qualified with the word Liberty; but what did the two words "Liberty and Empire" mean in the Roman mouth? They meant simply this: liberty for ourselves, empire over the rest of mankind. (Cheers.) I do not think, gentlemen, that this Ministry, or any other Ministry, is going to place us in the position of Rome. What I object to is the revival of the idea. I care not how feeble, I care not, from a philosophic or historic point of view, how ridiculous the attempt at this revival may be, I say it indicates an intention, I say it indicates a frame of mind, and that frame of mind, unfortunately, I find has been consistent with the policy of which I have given you some illustrations—a policy of denying to others the right that we claim ourselves. (Cheers.) No doubt, gentlemen, Rome may have had its work to do, and Rome did its work, but modern times brought about a different state of things. Modern times have established a sisterhood of nations, equal, independent, each of them built upon that legitimate foundation which public law affords to every nation living within its own borders and seeking to perform its own affairs. But if one thing more than another has been detestable to Europe it has been the appearance upon the stage from time to time of men who, even in the times of the Christian civilization, have been thought to aim at universal dominion. It was this aggressive disposition on the part of Louis XIV., King of France, that led your forefathers, in a cause not immediately their own, freely to spend their blood and treasure in a struggle against a method of policy which, having Paris for its centre, seemed to aim at universal dominion. It was the very same thing a century and a half later. It was the charge launched, and justly launched, against Napoleon that under his dominion France was not content even with her extended limits, but Germany and Italy and Spain, apparently without any limit to this pestilent and pernicious process, were to be brought under the dominion or influence of France, and national equality was to be trampled under foot and national rights denied. For that reason England in the struggle almost exhausted herself, greatly impoverished her people, brought upon herself and Scotland too the consequences of a debt that nearly crushed her energies, and poured forth her best blood without limit in order to resent and put down these intolerable pretensions. It is but in a pale and weak and almost despicable miniature that such ideas are now set up, but you will observe the poison and the mischief lie in the principle and not in the scale; and that principle, which I say has been compromised by the action of the Ministry, and which I call upon you and upon all who choose to hear my voice to vindicate when the day of election comes (cheers), is that sound and sacred principle that nations are knitted one to another in the bonds of right, a bond without distinction of great or small; that there is equality between them, the same sacredness defending the narrow limits of Belgium as attaches to the extended frontiers of Russia, of Germany, or of France; and I say that he who by act or word brings that principle into peril or disparagement, however honest his intentions may be, places himself in the position of one inflicting—I will not say intending to inflict, for I ascribe nothing of the sort—inflicting injury upon his own country and endangering the best and most fundamental interests of Christian society. (Loud cheers.)

A SHORT time ago General John Gibbon, of St. Paul, made the assertion that 100 bushels of wheat had been raised on an acre of ground in the Territory of Montana. The statement having been received with incredulity, he wrote to the President of the First National Bank in Helena for proof. In reply he received the certificate of the President and Secretary of the Territorial Fair Association that one James L. Ray, of Lewis and Clark County, was awarded first premium for the best acre of wheat, being 102 bushels to the acre. This is believed to be the largest yield of wheat on record.

ADMIRAL RYDER hoisted his flag on Nov. 27 on board the St. Vincent, under the customary exchange of salutes with the Duke of Wellington, on becoming Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, in succession to Admiral Fanshawe, C. B., who retires upon having attained the age of 65. By the retirement of Admiral Fanshawe, Captain Richard Mayne becomes a Rear-Admiral on the Retired List, and Captain Howard a Rear-Admiral on the Active List, by which means an Aide-de-Campship to the Queen becomes vacant.

IT is stated in diplomatic circles that Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, and Sir Henry Layard have announced to Sawas Pasha that Lord Salisbury is now convinced that the Turkish Government have had no intention of changing their policy with regard to England, and that the proofs furnished by Sawas Pasha constitute abundant evidence of the Porte's sincere desire to carry out reforms and to follow no policy which was in any way adverse to English interests in the East.

ENGLAND has of late been honoured with an unusual amount of attention on the part of Parisian journalists, and there is no sign of their seeking fresh fields. The *Republique Francaise* condemns the Anglo-Indian Press regulations as threatening to deprive contemporary journalism of one of its most attractive features—viz., war correspondence. General Roberts would make the correspondents the humble scribes of the Generals they accompany, a kind of pen-lackey, a very different thing from taking precautions against indiscretions. The *amour propre* of certain soldiers would deprive military history of valuable information. As to Mr. Gladstone's speech, the *Monde* asks why, if he is right, he requires such avalanches of words to prove it, and remarks that by his retrospective reflections he treats Lord Hartington and Lord Granville like little boys. The *Temps* is reminded by Mr. Gladstone's one hour-and-three-quarters' speech of the fate of Eutychus; but inasmuch as it is the English custom and nobody dies of it, nobody can find fault. The speech would figure honourably in an oratorical anthology alongside the best passages of Burke and Fox. The *Temps*, however, holds that Mr. Gladstone's own description of England condemns his cavilling policy. Whether or not England can permanently bear the obligations cast on her, whether or not 33 millions can stand the more or less direct burden of the interests of a quarter of mankind, she can now choose only between the Cobden and Bright policy, which would retain merely her commercial relations and the privileges of her insular position, and the policy of Chatham, Pitt, and Canning, the flag and traditions of which Lord Beaconsfield, though with a little too much artifice and charlatanism, has re-erected and resumed. The *Temps* also thinks that Mr. Gladstone, belonging to a time when but two sharply-divided parties existed, does not take account of the increasing number of people who examine and judge for themselves.

THE *World* has the following appreciative notice of the late Mr. Delane:—Died, at his house at Ascot, in his sixty-third year, Mr. John Delane, for many years editor of the *Times* newspaper. During his thirty-six years of office Mr. Delane worthily vindicated the dignity of journalism, and maintained and advanced the interests of the great property committed to his charge. Writing but little himself, he supervised everything that was presented for publication in the journal, and had a special facility in giving felicitous and telling headings to the ordinary news paragraphs. A constant diner-out, it was his inflexible rule to leave the company at half past ten, and to proceed to the office, there to remain until the paper had gone to press, when he would walk back to his chambers in Serjeants' Inn. In his prime he was a man of florid presence, more like a country squire than a slave of the lamp; and, though he would speak pungently on occasion, generally more given to listen than to talk. In his *Ladies' Parliament* Mr. G. O. Trevelyan says:

'When the circle of diners is laughing with Fane,
And Harcourt is capping the jokes of Delane.'

But, in sober truth, Mr. Delane's jokes were few and far between. He possessed, in the highest degree, far more sterling qualities: in urbanity, punctuality, and tact no man excelled him. He was an admirable reader of character: he recognised at a glance each ripple which swept over the face of society, and knew what it portended. The great secret of his success as an editor was, that he never delegated to subordinates what he knew he ought to do himself, and that he never burdened himself with minor duties which might be safely left to vicarious industry and well-paid discretion. To be powerful is to be courted; and it is needless to say that Mr. Delane's society was eagerly sought in high and influential quarters. At Broadlands, at Highclere and Strawberry Hill he was a frequent and welcome guest; and among his intimates were Gladstone, Cockburn, Lowe, Edwin Landseer, and Charles Dickens. He had been ailing for a long time failing in mind as well as in body; but I believe the actual cause of his death was acute Bright's disease. For the last two years he has resided at his charming place on Ascot Heath, where in happier days it was his custom to keep open house during the race-week. Of course, he had his faults and his shortcomings; but of him it may be fairly said that no more competent man ever filled a most difficult and a most distinguished post.

THERE is a sweet simplicity about the Scotch conception of the marriage ceremony, which, if applied to India, would save intending Benedicts considerable expense and anxiety. We read in a Scotch paper that in the Sheriff Court, Cupar, on a certain day last month, a couple appeared before Sheriff Bell, and stated that they had contracted an irregular marriage at Kirkcaldy on the previous day, and craved authority for the registrar of the district to record it. The witnesses who were present at the nuptial bargain-making were examined, and stated that the formula consisted in the man saying to the woman, "I take you to be my wife," and in her making a statement to a similar effect. The Sheriff granted the authority craved. The only objection which strikes one is—what about the durability of this "irregular" arrangement? If the one is as pucka as the other, who would choose the fuss and worry of the "regular" method?

A SHOCKING story is told of one of the young ladies at the Oxford College for the "higher education of women." Being remonstrated with on the score of her idleness, her answer was that she came up to the University "to see life." This is possibly wider, but hardly higher, education.

THE reason why express search has been ordered to be made in Zululand for the Prince Imperial's watch is that, attached to the chain, his Highness wore that relic (a fragment of the true Cross) which belonged to Charlemagne, came into the hands of the First Napoleon, and was always worn by the late Emperor, who regarded it, in that curious semi-superstitious way of his, as something of the character of a talisman.

PROFESSOR KLINKERFUS, of Gottingen, ridicules the notion to which he assigns an English origin of the danger to the earth of the present position of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. He scouts the idea of the epidemics of the 6th and 16th centuries being caused by a similar phenomenon, declaring that such a phenomenon did not then occur, and can only occur, even excluding a Neptune, but once in 420 years.

DURING her brief stay in Paris *en route* to Madrid, the Empress Eugénié received a visit from Prince Napoleon, accompanied by his sister, Princess Mathilde, who had previously informed the Empress of his intention. The conversation was confined to personal matters, the Prince opening it by expressions of sympathy for the Prince Imperial, and the Empress thanking him and giving him particulars of her mother's attack of paralysis from which the Countess de Montijo has since died. The Prince said he was sorry he had not had time to send for his son to accompany him, to which the Empress replied, that if she came back by France she should be glad to see them. Queen Isabella also paid a visit to the Hotel de Mouchy. M. de Cassagnac speaks in this evening's *Pays* of Prince Napoleon's spontaneous visit as a first and important step which has had the best effect on the party. "When we are reassured publicly," he said, "as we are already assured personally, on the question of liberty of teaching and of religion, we shall be very near the goal aimed at by all who place the restoration of the Empire above individual dislikes and barren recriminations."

THE *Athenaeum* mentions as a gratifying proof that Major Pinto, the African traveller, is recovering from his recent severe illness, the fact that Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have just received a quantity of manuscript, and hope to be able to publish "The King's Rifle," much sooner than was anticipated from the serious nature of the Major's malady—congestion of the lungs, aggravated by an old bullet wound. The *Academy* says:—"Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. have in the press a "Life of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram," by Sir Frederic Goldsmid."

IT is stated that the young Prince of Monaco is about to undertake a journey of exploration in Africa. He contemplates travelling through Abyssinia, Shoa, and the Lake region of Central Africa.

THE anguish of mind of English artists on account of the meditated "restoration" of St. Mark's at Venice has been relieved. The *Times* publishes a report from the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, stating that the whole destructive work against which the outcry was raised has been stopped. The principal façade of the Basilica, and the mosaics, are no longer in any danger. The Ministry of Public Instruction has taken the matter into its own hands. Whatever may prove to be necessary in the way of restoration or of repair will be done, but with the utmost care and tenderness. The entire question has been submitted to the Commission for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. The Superior Council of Fine Arts will be next asked to pronounce on any resolutions at which the Commission may arrive. Meanwhile, peremptory orders have been given, and have been obeyed, that no further progress is to be made with the old obnoxious designs. The Italian Minister is careful to claim for his own country the original credit of these saving resolutions. While he does full justice to the motive by which the indignation meetings held in this country were prompted, he points out, with a pardonable satisfaction, that the scare was needless, inasmuch as the suspension of the work on the Basilica had already been resolved upon at the beginning of the present year.

# BOMBAY.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BANDAR.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Attaque | Hamm. |
| Overture | Le Nozzedi Figaro | Mozart. |
| Selection | Atilla | Verdi. |
| Waltz | Jungherren Tanze | Gung'l. |
| Quadrille | Bon Jour | Zikoff. |
| Galop | Princess Marie | C. D'Albert. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MR. BAYLEY, a son of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, arrived in Bombay by the last mail steamer, and sat for some time yesterday with his father on the bench during the sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

BILLIARDS.—Mr. John Roberts, Junior, who arrived by last mail, will give two exhibition matches at the Waverley Hotel billiard rooms, the first taking place to-morrow evening when he will give Mr. Bridger a start of 650 in 1,000. He only plays two matches in Bombay and will then go on to Baroda.

A FANCY BAZAAR IN AID OF NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.—A sale of children's dresses and useful and fancy work of various kinds will be held today and to-morrow (Friday) in the Robert Money School, Esplanade. The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to native female education. The public are invited to attend. The sale will be open from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—We have been favoured with specimens of a few Christmas cards at various prices. In the lots are several very creditable works of art; but the place which De la Rue was wont to occupy as the premier caterer in these showy little nick-nacks must now be assigned to Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., a noted Belfast house, which has lately extended its operations to England and the colonies. The specimens produced by this firm and which are for sale at the depôt of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, Meadow Street, are the finest we have seen in Bombay. The prices vary from an anna to a rupee. To those having a large number of friends to whom they wish to convey the kindly greetings of the season, it may be pleasing to know that a dozen of exquisite little cards can be had for 8 annas.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mody Khana Street on view of the body of Purshotum Jeewun, who committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

THEFT.—Nagoo Mootial, a shoemaker, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a pair of leather shoe uppers, valued Rs. 8, the property of Mr. Dunnett, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

POOR-BOX.—The poor-box of the Fort Police Court is quite empty, and as many calls will be made on it during the Christmas holidays, donations will be thankfully received, and duly acknowledged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the *morgue*, Kamathipura, by the Coroner on view of the body of a Hindu lad, named Eccoo, who had fallen out of a window of a house at Chinch Bandar and was killed. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL GORE FROM A COW.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Chinch Bandar on view of the body of a Hindu boy, named Rama Dewjee, who died from the effects of injuries sustained on the 7th instant by his having been gored by a stray cow. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the *morgue* on view of the body of a Hindu labourer, named Luximon Manajee, who died suddenly on the evening previous, after having conveyed a load of carpets on his head to the Town Hall. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

FATAL QUARRY ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Nowrojee Hill quarry on view of the body of Toolsiram Suddoo, who died from injuries he sustained on the evening previous by a fall from an height of about 50 or 60 feet whilst at work at the above quarry. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Dajee Baboo, Shaik Curreem Bappoo and six others were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 of housebreaking and theft of property consisting of twenty-seven pieces of cloth, valued Rs. 150, belonging to Bhimjee Rowjee, and the others of receiving certain portions of the stolen property. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, prisoner No. 2 to eighteen months' similar imprisonment, and the six others were fined Rs. 100 each, or in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were also further convicted upon a second charge of housebreaking and theft of other pieces of cloth, valued Rs. 15, belonging to Munmohundass Ramjee, and were further sentenced, prisoner No. 1 to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

## DIVINE SERVICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this (Thursday) evening on board the Ship John C. Potter at 7-30 P.M. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Officers and seamen are earnestly invited to attend.

# EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

## SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM NOVEMBER 21 TO 28 INCLUSIVE.)

It is announced from Constantinople that the Imperial Iradé appointing Baker Pasha Superintendent of Reforms in Asia Minor has not yet been signed, difficulties having been raised respecting the composition of his staff by Osman Pasha.

A Constantinople telegram in the *Pester Lloyd* states that despatches have recently been exchanged between the Sultan and the Czar respecting the dispute of England with Turkey, and that the relations of Russia and the Porte are most intimate. The same paper publishes some severe comments upon British policy in the East, and says that the condition of Asia Minor is too troubled to be materially improved by the proposed reforms. The Turkish Empire is, moreover, too far advanced in decay for any hope of its resuscitation to be entertained.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the Russian Government, anxious to conciliate Germany, have now offered some commercial facilities which have been hitherto refused. According to these, German traders would no longer be subject to the direction of the local authorities; the passport regulations would be modified in the interest of foreigners, and probably the Decree enforcing the payment of duties in gold would be rescinded, and the paper currency accepted, as before the war. Nothing, however, will be determined before the return of the Czar to St. Petersburg.

A rupture is imminent, a Madrid correspondent telegraphs, between Marshal Campos and the majority of the Conservatives in the Spanish Cortes, who have joined the planter deputies in their attempts to retard the abolition of slavery in Cuba and obstruct the Free Trade policy of the Government. It is stated that if necessary Marshal Campos will dissolve the Cortes in order to carry out his reforms.

A telegram from Aden states that owing to the threatening attitude of Abyssinia towards Egypt her Majesty's gunboat Seagull has been ordered to proceed to Massowah to protect the property of British subjects. Further information has been received from Alexandria confirming the statement that Colonel Gordon's mission to Abyssinia has been unsuccessful. King John insists on his demand for Massowah, or some other port on the Red Sea, and the payment of a large subsidy. He moreover threatens to detain Colonel Gordon and declare war.

Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left Liverpool on Monday morning for Edinburgh; and it would be somewhat difficult to say how many addresses he received and how many speeches he made *en route*. The demonstrations of his admirers took place at Preston, Carlisle, and Galashiels, during the brief periods for which the train was timed to stay; and at the two latter places deputations from other towns, some at a considerable distance, were present with written expressions of confidence and attachment. On crossing the Border, Mr. Gladstone received several gifts of Scotch tweed, and Mrs. Gladstone was presented with a plaid and jewellery, subscribed for by the working classes. In one of his speeches, the right hon. gentleman said no Government of England for half a century had introduced so many mischievous and new-fangled measures as the present Government, with the effect of vexing and annoying the people of this country, and compromising the interests of the Empire. He stated also that he had come to Scotland to vindicate the freedom of the electors, which had been attacked by the manufacture of faggot votes. At Edinburgh he had a great popular reception; and upon the Rosebery estate, as he drove with the noble owner to Dalmeny, the tenants with lighted torches lined the route.

Mr. Gladstone, on Tuesday afternoon, addressed a large meeting of the electors of Midlothian, in the Music Hall, Edinburgh. He condemned the creation of faggot votes to which the opposite party had had recourse, and expressed his belief that it was a mode of political warfare which would fail. In a speech of great length, he criticised the Eastern policy of the Government, which he held to have prevented the united action of Europe; and he accused the Premier of having engaged England in ambitious, impossible, and impracticable engagements throughout the world. This policy had not been approved by the people, and the time was coming when they would have to pronounce their verdict—about which the Liberals had no fear. On Wednesday he addressed an immense meeting at Dalkeith, and on Thursday another at West Calder.

Mr. Bright, in correcting a statement made by one of the speakers at a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, stated that in the Session of 1845 he obtained a Committee of Inquiry into the subject of the Game Laws, and went to the expense of £300 in publishing an abstract of the evidence in the hope that farmers especially might be made acquainted with it. Mr. Bright is sorry to say he discovered that farmers did not buy books, and his digest of the evidence did not, he fears, circulate largely amongst them.

The arrest of Daly, Davitt, and Killen continues to cause much excitement in Ireland, and the meeting in Dublin on the 20th inst. to denounce the course which had been taken by the Government was a crowded and turbulent one.

The magisterial investigation into the charges against Daily, Davitt, and Killen, was opened on Monday at Sligo, amid great excitement in the town and the surrounding neighbourhood. An immense crowed gathered round the gaol, and cheered heartily as the prisoners were being removed. A large multitude assembled outside the Court-house. Davitt stated that he would defend himself; Mr. John Rea, of Belfast, represented Killen. Mr. Parnell and Mr. John Dillon arrived from Swinford, and were loudly cheered. Daly and Davitt were committed for trial, being liberated on bail.

The Balla evictions were not carried out on Saturday, and the gathering which had assembled to denounce them passed resolutions rejoicing that more reasonable counsels had prevailed, protesting against the attempt of the Government to stifle the voice of constitutional agitation, and calling upon the people of Ireland to maintain the attitude of dignified self-control which has hitherto characterised them, and to carefully abstain from giving to the Government any excuse for inaugurating a policy of coercion.

The Arctic Campaign of 1879, in the Barens Sea, was the subject of a paper, by Captain A. H. Markham, read at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. Lord Northbrook presided, and a discussion which followed was participated in by the Netherlands Minister, Sir H. Gore, Booth, Sir Leopold McClintock, Sir G. Nares, Admiral Hamilton, and Captain Fielden.

On the 21st inst. the Queen attended the funeral of the late John Grant, twenty-five years headgamekeeper at Balmoral Castle. The remains were buried in St. Andrew's Church, Braemar, two of the Queen's carriages accompanying the hearse. There were also four other private carriages in the procession, in which were Dr. Profeit and a number of servants and tenantry. When the coffin was lowered into the grave, half-a-dozen large wreaths of immortelles were laid on it by the Queen and other members of the Royal family.

The Bacchante, which is now at Madeira, encountered unusually severe weather on her voyage from Gibraltar, but the young Princes were none the worse, both having become capital sailors. She is to sail on Saturday for Tenedos, where she remains four days, going then to Barbadoes, where she is due on Dec. 23, and where she will commence her cruisings among the West Indian Islands. According to the present arrangements the Bacchante will return to Portsmouth the first week in May.

A meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor, was held at the Mansion House, on the 26th inst., in support of the Rowland Hill Memorial Fund. Letters of sympathy with this object were read from Lord John Manners, Lord Derby, and Mr. Gladstone; and amongst the speakers were Mr. Alderman Cotton, M. P., Dr. Lyon Play fair, M. P., Mr. Mundella M. P., and Sir Julian Goldsmid, M. P.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Durham; Admiral Lord George Paulet; Maj.-Gen. C. Need, Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Maj. G. W. Walter, Mad. Ret.; Gen. J. Hobson, Bo. S. C.; Lieut. T. R. Hunter, late I. N.; Mr. Sergeant Cox; J. T. Delane, late editor of the *Times*; Capt. H. F. Moate, E. I. C. S.; the Hon. G. D. Ryder; the Rev. J. Latham, late missionary in India; Miss Stride; Mr. J. R. Mills, late M. P.; Mark Napier, Sheriff of Galloway.

## MR. GLADSTONE IN MIDLOTHIAN.

THE report of Mr. Gladstone's first speech delivered in Edinburgh Music Hall on Nov. 25, fills six columns of the home papers. We give the following extracts:—

NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

Rely upon it, gentlemen, the strength of Great Britain and Ireland is within the United Kingdom. (Applause.) Whatever is to be done in defending and governing those vast colonies with their teeming millions, in protecting that unmeasured commerce, in relation to the enormous responsibility of India—whatever is to be done must be done by the force derived from you and from your children, derived from you and your fellow-electors in the land, and from you and the citizen; and people of this country. And why? They are between some three-and-thirty millions of persons. They are a population less than the population of France, less than the population of Austria, less than the population of Germany, less than the population of Russia; but the populations of France, Austria, Germany, and Russia are quite able enough to settle their own matters within their own limits. We have undertaken to settle the affairs of a fourth, or nearly a fourth, of the entire human race scattered over the world; and is not that enough for the ambition of Lord Beaconsfield? (Loud cheers.) It satisfied Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning; it satisfied Sir Robert Peel; it satisfied Lord Palmerston, Lord Russel, and the late Lord Derby; and why cannot it satisfy, I wish to know, Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues? It seems to me they are all very much of one mind. They move with harmony among themselves. Is it not enough to satisfy the ambition of the members of the present Government? I affirm on the contrary. Strive and labour as you will—I speak after the experience of a lifetime, of which a fair portion has been spent in office—strive and labour as you will in Parliament and office, human strength and human thought are not equal to the discharge of the whole duties appertaining to Government in this great, wonderful, and world-wide empire. (Cheers.) Therefore I say it is indeed strange when, in addition to these calls of which we have evidence in a thousand forms, and of our insufficiency to meet them—when, in addition to these, gratuitous, dangerous, and impracticable and impossible engagements are contracted for us in all parts of the world; and that is what has lately happened. Yet to the stupendous and anxious cares of ruling this great, wonderful, and world-wide empire, Lord Beaconsfield had added a number of gratuitous, dangerous, impossible, and impracticable engagements contracted in all parts of the world. He had annexed the Transvaal, made war with the Zulus, appropriated Cyprus, assumed jointly with France the virtual control of Egypt, made England responsible for the good government of Turkey in Asia, undertaken to defend her Armenian frontier against Russia, and after breaking Afghanistan into pieces, destroying whatever of peace and order there was in that country, had added its anarchies to our cares, and become responsible for its population.

PRESENT EMBARRASSMENTS.

Therefore, gentlemen, I say that the present embarrassments are of our own creation. It would be a cruel thing to hold the present Government responsible for the existence of the Eastern Question that from time to time troubles Europe. I do not say that; but I hold the Government responsible for having interrupted that concerted action which it is evident—as evident as considerations of sense and policy can make it—could not have failed to accomplish that which is now to be done with diminished resources, and after the terrible penalties of almost illimitable bloodshed have been paid. All this, and a great deal more than this, is to be said. It cannot be said now; neither your patience nor my strength enables me to say it. I have detained you at great length, but I have only opened these questions. I have not touched the great number of important subjects in which you naturally, as men of Scotland and Midlothian, feel a very special interest. I will, therefore, for this day bid you farewell; but I will say one word in closing. It is this. It is constantly said by the Government, and it is a fair claim on their part, that they have been supported by large majorities in the House of Commons. It is a very fair claim indeed for certain purposes. I should indeed have something to say upon the other side. Neither in the American war nor in the great revolutionary war, never at any period known to me has objection been taken so persistently by such large fractions of the House of Commons—not less than two-fifths of the House of Commons sometimes—to the foreign policy of the Government as during this controversy. The fact is, in matters of foreign policy it does require very great errors and very great misdeeds on the part of the Government to drive the large majority of Parliament in opposition to them. (Hear, hear.) It is important to maintain national unanimity in the face of the world. (Hear, hear.) I always have admitted, and I admit it now, that our responsibility in opposing the Government has been immense, but their responsibility in refusing to do right has been still greater. But they are right in alleging that they have been supported by large majorities. Pray consider what that means. That is a most important proposition. It is a proposition which ought to come home to the minds of every one of you. It means this—that, though I have been obliged all through this discourse to talk of the Government, I am really talking of the majority of the House of Commons. Please to consider that you might, if you liked, strike out of my speech all reference to the Government, all reference to any name. (Hear, hear.) It is no longer the Government with whom you have to deal—you have to deal with the majority of the House of Commons, which has completely acquited the Government. Upon every occasion that the Government has appealed to it, the majority of the House of Commons has been ready to answer the call. (Cheers.) Hardly a man has ever hesitated to grant the confidence that was desired, however outrageous in our view the nature of the demand might be in itself. Completely and bodily the majority of the House of Commons has taken upon itself the responsibility. And not only the majority of the House of Commons have you got to deal with in a lump by a vote of censure—that would be a very ineffectual manner of dealing—they must be dealt with individually. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

THE NATION'S OPPORTUNITY.

As yet the nation has had no opportunity, as I pointed out earlier in my remarks, of expressing its opinion. The Government do not seem disposed to give them that opportunity, and to the last moment they seem inclined to withhold that opportunity. The nation has not been consulted as to the policy of the Government. It has not been asked if blood has been needlessly shed if the name of England has been lowered from its lofty standard before the whole world, while we have disturbances in Ireland, and our authority in India impaired. But the day is coming when that event which is at hand will lead the historian to declare that the political acts of England are not the work of an Administration and a Parliament, but those of a great and free people. (Cheers.) If this great and free and powerful people is disposed to associate itself with such transactions, the guilt of which some assert, and which to all are at least a heavy burden—if those events which pass before our eyes meet with our disapproval, at the least, we can do what is right in accordance with our conscience. Before God and before man we can assert, every one of us, that we have no share in those proceedings, and every man can exempt himself from any participation in acts which he regards as mischievous and ruinous, and should resolve that no trifling or secondary consideration will stand in our way in order to persuade our countrymen to arrive at a proper estimate of a policy so unhappy and so mischievous in its results. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, that is the issue which the people of this country have before them. We have to declare on what side we are. Our minds have been made up on the question; you have got to speak out your opinions. I will do the little that rests upon me to make known the nature of the great question before the country, and I say from the bottom of my soul, "God speed the right!" (Loud and prolonged cheers, amidst which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat, having spoken for one hour and forty-two minutes.)

## MR. BOURKE ON INDIA.

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs addressed his constituents at King's Lynn on Nov. 26. After some prefatory observations the hon. gentleman proceeded to say: Many of my constituents have, I am aware, for many years taken an interest in the affairs of India, and I have upon several occasions endeavoured to assist you in coming to sound conclusions upon many topics of Anglo-Indian policy. (Hear, hear.) With respect to our northern frontier, you are aware that I have always endeavoured to advocate a policy between over-confidence in our position and unnecessary apprehension as to the future. Some years ago, with the help of a very large map which I caused to be constructed for the occasion, you may recollect that I described the conquests of Russia in Central Asia, her advance along both the rivers Sir and Amu, her absorption of the various khanates, and her approach to Afghanistan. I sketched for you what I conceived ought to be the lines of English policy; I pointed out to you that according to past declarations of Russia, we had no reason to believe she meant to interfere with Afghanistan; but I also pointed out that, irrespective of those declarations, if she advanced beyond the Oxus, or up the Attrek in the direction of Merv, she must do so for purposes of aggression. (Hear, hear. I pointed out to you the danger that such a course would cause to the Indian Empire in unsettling the minds of the population—in making it necessary for us to take precaution, in the expenditure of money—and I spoke to you of the policy which we ought to observe in our relations to Afghanistan. I said our object ought to be the same as that which we followed with respect to all our frontier States, from the Indian Ocean to Burmah, *i. e.*, we ought to endeavour to see them strong and independent, our firm allies, both military and commercial. I said, with respect to Afghanistan, that we never proposed to look upon it as neutral ground between ourselves and Russia—(applause)—that was a pretence, indeed, never put forward by anyone except an enemy of England—that English influence must be predominant in Afghanistan, and that on these conditions I saw no reason to anticipate disputes. Asia was wide enough for both England and Russia, and as we had certainly no designs upon Russia in the East, but wished to live with her on terms of peace, amity, and commercial intercourse, that she might be led to see that our position was impregnable, and that a new era of civilisation might be inaugurated by the efforts of both countries to remain at peace. This was the policy which I thought ought to be the aim of English statesmen. It was a policy founded upon a reliance upon the boundless resources of our Indian Empire—a determination to maintain these resources intact, a due regard to the traditional apprehension strong in the minds of the population that another tide of invaders might some day come from the North, and a calm consideration of the effect which the rapid and extensive advance of Russia of late years had made upon the border States. This was a policy which was neither arrogant nor pusillanimous—confident in the present but basing the future upon conditions which I then stated. (Hear, hear.) Unfortunately, the Amir was allowed to slip away from England, and throw himself into the hands of Russia. The Government of India described to the late Government the Amir's alarm at the advance of Russia, stating he was dissatisfied with general assurances and wanted something more definite. The Cabinet replied they did not share his alarm, and considered there was no cause for it. The Cabinet turned a deaf ear to the grave apprehensions of the Amir, and the natural result followed. The Amir opened negotiations with the general commanding the Russian forces in Central Asia, and from that time forth their relations grew closer and closer, until a Russian Mission was found at Kabul, in contradiction to every assurance that had been given upon the subject. (Hear, hear.) It is unnecessary for me to remind you of the attempts made by Lord Salisbury when Secretary of State for India to regain the Amir to fidelity, and to re-establish our position in Afghanistan. Those attempts were not successful. The Amir had lost all confidence in our assurances, and the Russian Mission was received. Gentlemen, is it not necessary to recapitulate the open hostility of the Afghan Government, the advance upon Kabul, the death of the Amir, the succession of his son, the successful military operations, the Treaty of Gandamak, and the massacre of Cavagnari, the brilliant campaign, the abdication of the new Amir, the complete disorganisation of Afghanistan. Her Majesty's Government has been assailed with the greatest abuse for abandoning the policy which guarded our conduct up to 1872. Great and illustrious names have been brought forward as authorities for that policy. But the question is not whether the policy of 1869-72 was right—as I believe it was—but, at the same time, whether it was possible to maintain it in 1875. It was not Lord Salisbury who reversed the former policy. (Hear, hear.) It was those who destroyed the corner-stone upon which it rested—namely, the maintenance of the Amir's friendship and complete reliance upon our assistance in case of need. (Cheers.) That was the vital principle of the policy of 1869-72. Without that all our acts were inconsistent and folly. What was the use of subsidising the Amir, and sending him arms, and giving him advice if we found that he was unfriendly and hostile? (Hear, hear.) But our coldness to the Amir, our declaration that we did not share his alarm, destroyed his confidence and alienated his friendship, and the former policy was wholly impossible and dangerous without the active friendship of the Amir, which we had wantonly and pusillanimously lost. The circumstances of 1878 were wholly different from those of 1869-72, and required different treatment; and when men call up great names of those who have gone before, and have left noble examples of noble lives—of duty performed and of lives lost while upholding the name of England and the interests of India—and claim the dicta of those men to support their own theories under a totally different state of things—under conditions which are entirely changed—I say it is doing a gross injustice to the memory of those whose opinions they quote; and it is making a dishonest and ignoble use of those authorities whose opinions they are dragging through the dirt of party strife to suit their own ends. (Hear, hear.) But we have no lack of Indian authority for the prudence and the security of the course we have taken. The conduct of the war has shown that there are men in India now just as capable of forming opinions as those who have gone before; and the knowledge of everything connected with Afghanistan is far greater than we possessed a few years ago. Who amongst the great authorities of former days would have believed that it required but a few weeks to enable our army to march from Kohat to Kabul? (Cheers.) Who would have believed that the authority of the Amir would so soon have crumbled in the dust? that his military power could be destroyed in a few days, and that his Government was rotten to the core? (Cheers.) When we consider what has happened, and contrast that with former predictions about the difficulty of conquering Afghanistan, one would be inclined to believe that the representations made to former statesmen were mere bogies which have imposed upon the credulity of England far too long. One thing, I think, is abundantly plain, that when we find that the Amir's authority rested upon most insecure foundation, and that his Government has fallen to pieces so rapidly, his kingdom broken up, I think it is providential that events have taken place which make it impossible that any other Power than Great Britain can ever now have a chance of exercising influence in Afghanistan. Gentlemen, I should not be doing justice to my own deep feeling if I were not to take the opportunity of expressing my sorrow for the bereavement the country has sustained in the loss of the three brave Irishmen and one brave Scotchman, as well as the native officers and soldiers whose lives were forfeited by the treachery of the Afghans. I had the privilege of knowing Major Cavagnari, and a nobler and a braver man did not exist. (Applause.) He had studied deeply the character of those by whom he was surrounded. The last years of his life were spent amongst the border tribes in endeavouring to bring them to something like order and civilisation, and establishing amongst them allegiance to British rule. He knew the Afghan character, and in the measures the Government of India adopted with regard to his Mission they were mainly influenced by his advice. Major Cavagnari, like many another noble victim, trusted too much to the faith of treaty and to the customs which, even in Eastern nations, govern the conduct of those who trust to plighted word and to national honour. He and his brave companions have died for England and for British India, and they were all thoroughly confident that the cause in which they sacrificed their lives was a just and righteous one. (Hear, hear.) Nor, gentlemen, can I omit to mention the brilliant success that has attended our last military operations. When the story of these operations is completely told I believe it will prove that our generals there have exhibited all the greatest characteristics which can distinguish military men. Great resources, stern determination, both in design and execution, consummate skill, undaunted valour, enlightened humanity. I will not mention their names. They are already enrolled upon the pages of history, and I am sure they will live in the grateful recollection of their fellow-countrymen with the names of that long list of heroes who have illustrated England's greatest deeds—a list which, though long and ancient, show no signs of deterioration or decay. Much as we mourn the dead and lament their loss, would it be worthy of a great nation, or of a people who have the slightest claim to respect amongst the nations of the world, if we were to allow this incident to turn us away from the path of national duty? (Hear, hear.) Our first duty was to punish those who murdered our fellow countrymen contrary to the usages of even uncivilised races, and in defiance of those customs which are held sacred amongst the rudest of nations. And now that that just work has been done by the gallantry of our army—British and native—we find the country disorganised and given up to anarchy. It is absolutely necessary to take means to lay the foundation of better government in that country which is essential for the peace and security of our Indian possessions. That is the task now before us, and I have no fear as to the result.

## MR. LABOUCHERE AND THE BEEFSTEAK CLUB.

THE case of Labouchere *v.* Wharncliffe came before the master of the Rolls on Nov. 28 sitting in the Chancery Division. It was a motion by Mr. Labouchere to prevent the Beefsteak Club from carrying into effect a resolution expelling him from the club, and the motion had stood over until to-day for affidavits to be filed.

Mr. Chitty, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Romer), moved on behalf of Mr. Labouchere to prevent the committee of the Beefsteak Club from depriving him of his membership of the club, and from the enjoyment of the use of the club and its buildings. The motion contested the validity of the vote of expulsion on the ground that it was not in conformity with the rules of the club. Rule 20 provided that should the conduct of any member of the club be injurious to it, the committee shall have the power to call a general meeting to expel the offender. In order to carry the vote of expulsion two-thirds of the members must vote in its favour; and Mr. Labouchere relied on this rule in favour of his contention. He desired it to be clearly understood that he was in no way appealing from the judgment of the club, but simply contesting the validity of the vote.

The Master of the Rolls—The last case I determined bearing on this point was Colonel Dawkins's case.

Mr. Chitty said he should contend that the decision was contrary to the ordinary principles of justice. Mr. Labouchere specially complained that there was no charge made against him, nor had he received notice of any charge against him of acting in a manner that was injurious to the club. The question of notice was of vital importance in the case, and he should show that the rule provided for fourteen days' notice of the general meeting. This notice was not given, but only twelve or thirteen days' notice. Another point was that Lord Wharncliffe occupied the chair, and before the vote on the expulsion was taken asked whether the members voted for the committee or Mr. Labouchere. This, he contended, was an improper way of putting the vote; and the last ground on which Mr. Labouchere attacked the vote was that it was not properly carried. In his affidavit Mr. Labouchere stated that at least 117 members were present, and out of these 115 only voted. The committee secured seventy seven votes, and Mr. Labouchere thirty-eight votes. This carried the vote of expulsion on the supposition that there were only 115 members present, but as there were two gentlemen present at least who did not vote, he contended that the vote was not carried, as the rule required by two-thirds of the members present. The committee had filed no affidavit stating that this computation was incorrect.

Mr. Davey, Q. C. (who appeared for the committee of the club,) said that Mr. Chitty must have misunderstood the affidavit.

Mr Chitty, continuing, said that he would now call the attention of the court to the irregularity in the notice convening the meeting. The committee meeting of the club was held at 11-30 P. M. on the 31st of October, and was kept up until the morning of the 1st of November. It was then arranged that a general meeting should be held on the 14th of November. The secretary was instructed to post the notice convening the meeting in the club rooms and also to send a notice to the members. The secretary in his affidavit stated that the notice was posted in the rooms of the club at 3 A. M. on the 1st of November, and taking this statement as fact the fourteen days' notice required would be incomplete. At this meeting a resolution was to be submitted for the expulsion of Mr. Lawson and Mr. Labouchere in consequence of their refusal to resign.

Mr. Davey—Mr. Lawson subsequently resigned.

Mr. Chitty—Yes; and the resolution was amended in consequence. The club was open at 1 P. M. and remained open until 3 A. M. There was some sort of contention that the club had a rule which made the notice legal, but he (the learned counsel) could not understand how the 1st of November could be made the 31st of October, even in the Beefsteak Club. (Laughter.)

The Master of the Rolls—What do you say upon this point, Mr. Davey?

Mr. Davey—I submit that the notice was sufficient, and Mr. Labochere was well aware of the vote and did not protest against it.

Mr. Chitty—Mr. Labouchere protested at the time.

The Master of Rolls—Does he say so in his affidavit?

Mr. Chitty—Yes; but a man need not use all his arguments or protests at once. Mr. Labouchere further states in his affidavit that there were 117 members present, and this is not denied by the other side.

The Master of the Rolls—It is the duty of the secretary to know the number of members present. Has he filed an affidavit?

Mr. Davey—He states that Lord Wharncliffe repeatedly asked whether all the members had voted.

The Master of the Rolls—It is the duty of the club to prove that the expulsion took place. Mr. Labouchere may contend that he is not actually expelled.

Mr. Chitty said that Mr. Labouchere had complained of the conduct of Mr. Lawson to the committee. The club had been used as an ambush for an assault upon Mr. Labouchere by Mr. Lawson. The curious point in the case was that Mr. Labouchere brought a charge against Mr. Lawson, but there was no charge brought against Mr. Labouchere by the club. He also complained that a partisan should have occupied the chair. Upon all these points he submitted that the motion should succeed, and he would leave it to Mr. Davey, who was ingenuity itself—(laughter)—to support his case; and he hoped that with the aid of a Cambridge man he would be able to do that extraordinary sum as to the dates which he, being an Oxford man, was unable to understand. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Romer briefly followed on the same side.

Mr. Davey then addressed the court on behalf of the committee. He said that of course it was not the duty of Mr. Chitty to find what the charge was against Mr. Labouchere. The charge consisted in his writing a letter about a member of the club in a periodical of which he was the avowed editor and proprietor.

The Master of the Rolls—But why is Mr. Labouchere not informed of the charge against him, instead of proceeding in this un-English way?

Mr. Davey said that Mr. Labouchere was well acquainted with the charge against him. As to the question of the numbers present at the meeting, he contended that Mr. Labouchere had waived his right by not objecting at the time.

The Master of the Rolls—You are seeking to expel Mr. Labouchere, and it is your duty to prove your case.

Mr. Davey submitted that looking at the substance of the question, and divesting it of its technicalities, the committee had acted properly. Cases of this description were not to be decided upon technicalities; and upon the facts he asked that the motion should be dismissed.

Mr. McNaghten followed on the same side.

The Master of the Rolls, in delivering judgment, said that the points he had to determine upon the rules were very simple. The objections were very numerous, but the main question, and a very serious one it was turned upon the construction of rule 20 This rule provided that the club could not act upon the expulsion clause without inquiry into the facts, but this had not been done. He should have thought that a body of English gentleman would have inquired into the facts, and put the offender upon his defence before they summarily exercised their powers. He was called upon to deal with the case in consequence of a difference having arisen as to the steps taken for the expulsion of a member of the club. It was very reasonable to expect that the persons who framed the rules of the club were persons of social position and experience. Now rule 20 provided that when the conduct of a member was injurious to the interests of the club he should be called upon to resign, and if he refused should be expelled, if a majority of two-thirds of the members present were in favour of his expulsion. It was a very serious matter to expel a member, but it was clear that this step could only be taken after due inquiry had been made. The question was, Had due inquiry been made in this case? He arrived at the conclusion that it had not; for there was no evidence before him that the committee had done more than talk the matter over and then come to the conclusion that the conduct of a certain member of the club warranted them in expelling him. But such conduct was not in accordance with the spirit or the letter of the rule. They ought to have called on the plaintiff for an explanation of his conduct, and then have investigated the matter. With regard to the notice convening the meeting, it was contended that the club began their day at 1 P. M., but he was of opinion that a club was guided by the calendar as much as any other institution. Then, again, as to the numbers who voted, it was the duty of the secretary to ascertain them and prove them, but the plaintiff had sworn that of those present two-thirds did not vote for the expulsion, and this was not specifically denied. On all the grounds, therefore, he should grant the motion with costs against the committee of the club.

It was stated that the decision of the court would be accepted as final.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

PARIS, Nov. 23.

THE following is the official report of the Russian Government respecting the engagement at Dengil Tepe:—

"In the early days of last August, the late General Lazareff, after having made a selection from the troops quartered in the valley of the Atrek, from Tchikislar to Douz Oloum, formed a special corps, destined to march to the oasis of the Akhal Tekkes, consisting of eight battalions and a quarter, two squadrons, and seven sotnias of Cossacks, with 16 cannons. At the outset of the expedition, on the 6th of August [Old Style], the vanguard of these troops, under the command of Aide-de-Camp Colonel Prince Dolgoroukoff, had an engagement between Tarsakan and Kodjamkala, with a party of Tekke horsemen. Completely beaten in this first encounter and discouraged by the unexpected dash made against them on the 11th of August by a flying column of the vanguard as far as a well situate 60 versts from our quarters, again beaten in this second affair, and having lost in it a prodigious quantity of cattle and camels, the Tekkes entirely disappeared from our path, and on the 14th of August our troops concentrated by echelons undisturbed at Kodjamkala and Bous Oloum, with their vanguard at Bendessen, at the foot of the rising ground wich commands the crossing of the Kopet Dag. It was there that the expeditionary corps learnt the death of Adjutant General Lazareff, Commander-in-Chief of all the troops of the Trans-Caspian district. This news arrived the very day when the General was proposing to rejoin the detachment to conduct it across the hills into the oasis of Akhal Tekke. Major General Lcmakine, chief of the Trans-Caspian Military Division, was then with the expeditionary corps. As the oldest general officer he assumed the command of the troops, and, following out the original plan, assembled them all at Bendessen. Then, on the 22d and 23d, he set out in two columns and reached Beourma, after having left at Bendessen a battalion of the Chirvan Regiment, with two cannons and a picket of militia. This garrison was to protect the wagons, which, owing to the nature of the road, could get no further. It had also to watch that portion of the provisions it was deemed possible to leave behind to lighten the troops in their forward march. With a train of camels for the transport of the ammunition and victuals for a fortnight, the allowance being reduced to the strictly necessary, the expeditionary corps moved in two columns. The first, the vanguard column, under the command of Prince Dolgoroukoff, was composed of two battalions of the Koura and Kabarda Regiments, of a battalion of Chasseurs, of the Perevaslf Dragoons, of a sotnia of Volga Cossacks, and two sotnias of the Irregular Daghestan Cavalry. It had with it four field and four mountain pieces. Having overcome the difficulties of the march, it reached Beourma on the evening of the 23rd of August, and continuing its march the following day by Archman, Sargi Murg, and Bakharsek, it halted at the village of Durun, and waited for the second column. The latter, under the command of Major-General Count Borch, of His Majesty's suite, numbered three battalions of the Erivan, Georgian, and Chirvan Regiments, three sotnias of Cossacks, and four field pieces. Leaving Bendessen on the 23rd and following the same route as the other column, it reached Durun on the 26th. During this march of 88 versts, the Tekkes did not show themselves, and the troops passing through the villages found them deserted by the inhabitants except a few families at Archman. Perceiving the superiority of our forces and seeing that they had nothing to fear, the latter even ventured on a little trade with our troops, bringing fruits and sheep which abound in this part of the oasis. The inhabitants of the adjoining village of Nukhur also came to Archman to sell us fodder. The part of the oasis where we had entered it testified, by the excellent irrigation, its vast tillage, its cotton fields and vine plantations to the presence of a pretty dense fixed population, which must have quitted home just at the time when our troops were set in motion carrying off families and treasures to Geok Tepe and Askhabad, where, according to our information, the Akhal Tekkes had resolved to concentrate all their forces. And in fact, in the immediate neighbourhood of Durum, the first Tekke guerrillas showed themselves in the form of a small troop of horsemen and exchanged a few gunshots with our scouts and then disappeared. At Nukhur all the troops had a day of rest, and on the 27th of August they again set out in the same order as before. The same day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, they concentrated at the village of Zarodi, having hassed through the deserted villages of Karagan, Akh Tepe, Yanguitala, and Mekine. The distance traversed was 23 versts. The march had been as quiet as in the night. The enemy did not show himself. Early on the 28th corps was once more in motion. Major General Lomakine, detaching the two columns the train following them, and only leaving with the troops the camels laden with ammunition cases, ordered the men to take biscuits for two days. The rest of the transports with the tents and other baggage, under the guard of six companies of Infantry, a sotnia of Cossacks, and two mountain pieces, formed a column apart, which immediately followed the second under Count Borch, and consequently five versts distant from the vanguard of the first. They were not eight versts from the fortified village of Dengel Tepe when they perceived on the right of the vanguard at the foot of a mountain ridge a considerable mass of hostile cavalry concentrated close to the village of Egmanbatir, and they simultaneously discovered on the left another troop of horsemen appearing and disappearing among the sandhills beyond the reach of our guns. The vanguard column continued, having warned Count Borch's column that the Tekke's cavalry would probably attack it as well as the train in the rear. Towards 10 o'clock in the morning the hostile cavalry concentrated at Egmanbatis,

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numbering about 1,000 men, attacked the right flank of our second column, in order to cut it off from the train. The sotnia of Volga Cossacks advancing to meet this cavalry and supported by a detachment of Caucasian militia audaciously charged sword in hand, notwithstanding the immense numerical superiority of the assailants. It thus enabled our field and mountain guns of the Erivan Regiment to take up fighting positions. Covered by their fire it then fell back on the column having lost 36 men. The Tekke cavalry hastily fell back on Egmanbatir, not again to appear for the rest of the day. Almost at the same moment, while this was passing on our right, masses of Tekke horsemen were attacking the left hand scouts of our vanguard column. After a brush with the skirmishers' line, backed first by a detachment of militia and the escort of the commander-in-chief of the cavalry, Major-General Prince Wittgenstein, of His Majesty's suite, and next by a squadron of Pereslaw Dragoons, the Tekkes were still forced to fall back, and they rallied partly two versts beyond Dengel Tepe, partly more to the north of that fortress. On arriving about 600 sagenes from the intrenchments, the vanguard were ordered to halt and take breath before entering on a decisive action with the numerous masses of Tekkes infantry and cavalry, who had taken up a position in various well-sheltered spots in front of the fortified village. The aul of Dengal Tepe has four sides. The north and north-east frontiers are protected by a deep outer ditch, two sagenes broad, with steep sides and a clay parapet. Behind this parapet is a second ditch partly filled with water brought by canals from the mountains. To strengthen the defence, moreover, at certain spots some lines of kibitkas, end to end, were placed behind the parapet, some of them quite filled with earth, others partially so, and containing deep hollows inside. Behind these lines of kibitkas is another ditch with parapet, beyond which are dotted at random in line of war the kibitkas of the whole population of the abandoned auls of the northern part of the oasis, with camels, cattle, women, and children. Like the interior of the aul, a considerable stretch of ground in front of the fortification is intersected by a number of irrigation canals, large and small, and by quite a network of low mud walls 2ft. high, which surround every piece of the irrigated land. According to information furnished by some prisoners and by the Sirdar, the principal chief of the northern villages of the oasis, the aul contained 15,000 defenders, horse and foot, with the most varied equipment, sabres predominating. As to firearms, the Tekkes had only ordinary Asiatic guns, and a very small number of rifles; these, too, of short range. On the intrenchments were some rampart muskets. After an hour's rest the infantry of Prince Dolgoroukoff's column drew up in battle array in a position very near the *aul*, 250 sagenes from the chief intrenchment. It was to dislodge the Tekkes who held the banks of the great canal. The cavalry of the same column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Prince Chachawadze, was sent to clear the spots where the enemy's cavalry had formed north of the *aul* and to turn the position. Our cavalry admirably fulfilled its task. Despite the desperate resistance of the Tekkes on its crossing the great canal full of water, despite the firing from the mill situate in that spot, the Daghestanis by a rapid charge dispersed the enemy, and the infantry had to take refuge in the *aul*. Our cavalry could, therefore, freely continue its movement. The repeated charges of the Pereslaw Dragoons got rid of the Tekke cavalry in front of the north side of the village and foiled several fresh attempts of the enemy's infantry to make sorties against the flank of our artillery and the line of our sharpshooters. Two sotnias of Daghestani irregulars, under Lieutenant-Colonel Prince Galitzin, sent to cut off the enemy's communications on the east side of the aul, encountered on the way a small outwork strongly held by the enemy, attacked it in front, drove out the garrison, and succeeded by a brilliant mounted attack in repelling a party of infantry who had come from the *aul* to the rescue of the outwork. A squadron of dragoons, having reinforced the Daghestanis, the enemy gave up all fresh efforts on that side, and the rest of the affair was confined to a trifling exchange of musket-shots with small bands who continued to show themselves from time to time. While the cavalry was thus occupied, all the vanguard infantry had opened a warm fire on the compact masses of Tekkes posted between the chief ramparts and the outworks. Under the combined effect of this fire and of the movement of infantry detachments the greater portion of the defenders were driven from the banks of the canal. Our infantry occupied the works situate beyond the great canal. Scarcely had this movement commenced when a multitude of Tekkes, mostly armed with sabres, some issuing from behind the chief rampart, others from the ditch and neighbouring shelters, dashed shouting in front of our troops, but the assailants did not resist the rounds of our infantry and the shells of the artillery, but speedily fell back, leaving on the field a mass of dead. With our infantry at their heels and pursued by the fire of the mounted half battery they hastily withdrew 200 sagenes off. The defenders of the outworks situated on the great canal and neighbouring spots were driven out with the bayonet. Thus the first object in view was obtained, but considering the strength of the forces displayed by the enemy, the stoutness of a resistance going the length of stoicism, and the small number of troops forming the vanguard column, it was resolved to suspend the movement and wait before attacking the chief rampart for the arrival of the second column. Profiting by the shelters they had seized, our infantry lay down in the immediate neighbourhood of the great ditch, and the artillery, retaining its first positions, continued the fire against the *aul*. At 3 p.m. arrived the troops of Count Borch's column. After a short rest, they were drawn up in battle array on the north side of the intrenched village. All the cannon of this column, after taking position, joined their fire to that already kept up by the artillery of our vanguard. Thus the general position of the whole corps embraced the west, north, and part of the east front of the fortress. The right wing comprised the troops of the old vanguard column—viz., one battalion of the Koura Regiment, one of the Kabarda Regiment, three companies of the Chasseur battalion, and one company of Engineers, with two field and two mountain pieces. The centre and right wing consisted of General Borch's column and part of the cavalry—viz., one battalion of the Erivan Regiment, one of the Georgia Regiment, one company of the Chasseurs battalion, one squadron of Dragoons, four field pieces, two foot pieces, two mountain pieces, and one battery. Quite at the extremity of the left wing, opposite the east front of the *aul*, and on the Askhabad road, were the following cavalry detachments:—Two sotnias of Daghestan irregulars, one and a half squadron of Dragoons, and a sotnia of the Taman Regiment, with two horse pieces. There remained in reserve not far from the camp, half a verst from the great canal, one battalion of the Chirvan Regiment, and two Volga and T[illegible]. The camp itself was guarded by the companies still available of the six battalions named. The combined and prolonged action of 12 guns planted at a short distance from the fortified *aul*, in which the whole population of the northern part of the oasis were assembled, with most of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages to the east and west, could not but inflict enormous losses on the enemy, and produce on him an overwhelming impression. It was soon, indeed, discovered that the enemy's cavalry at the *aul*, venturing to renew their former fruitless attacks, were all repulsed, falling back on Askhabad, where the Akhal Tekkes had established a second fortified camp. We also learnt that the principal chief commanding at Dengle Tepe, Berdi Mourad, eldest son of the Khan of Mew Nouwerdi, had been killed; also Karabakir, and with them more than 2,000 Tekkes, combatants. It might, therefore, be supposed that the population and defenders of Dengel Tepe were already reduced to an extremity which would force them to offer us complete submission. This supposition seemed also partially confirmed, because immediately on the opening of the reinforced fire of our artillery a small troop of Tekkes appeared before our cavalry detachments placed behind the *aul* and asked for a parley on condition of our guns stopping fire. They were told that those proposals ought to be made to the head of the expeditionary corps by the principal chiefs and notables. These *pourparlers* remained without results, and a well sustained fire was continued from the ramparts of the *aul*. To these circumstances was added the news that the Tekkes were preparing to evacuate Dengel Tepe during the night, in order to retire to Askhabad—intelligence becoming more and more probable, and corroborated by the already-mentioned movements of the greater part of the enemy's cavalry. It became impossible, therefore, to leave the expeditionary corps in prolonged inaction, especially considering the small quantity of provisions and lack of news from our basis of operations. The necessity of not delaying a decisive resolution was the more manifest, as the success of a bold stroke seemed sufficiently guaranteed both by the indications of confusion already prevalent within the *aul* and by the enormous losses inflicted on the enemy that day. Under this impression it was decided at once to attack the chief rampart with all the forces of the corps, and at 5 p.m. they were led to the assault. Under a heavy fire of musketry, our men speedily crossed the ground separating them from the fortress, flinging themselves into the front trench, and scaled the parapet. Our foot were soon masters of the north side of the village, opening a path for themselves to the chief rampart at the point of the bayonet. There the obstacles were more serious. The second trench was filled with water and the rows of Kibitkas were defended by an enemy greatly superior in number. A fierce struggle hand to hand began in a narrow space. The Tekkes, rushing from all sides, fell with desperate fury on our men, divided into small groups, in spite of themselves, and forced them to abandon any attempt at advancing. The troops of our right wing were equally surrounded by obstacles, and after we had suffered heavy losses it was seen to be impossible to continue unner the conditions in which our troops were placed. It was high time to withdraw all the troops and put an end to a combat the success of which was hopeless. This falling back of our troops raised the courage of the defenders, and a large mass of 3,000 men fell upon our soldiers, who abandoned the north side of the village. The latter at different times had to return at the point of the bayonet. The attack, however, of the Tekkes was conducted with such vigour and obstinacy that it only yielded to our batteries and a counter-attack executed by the battalion of the Chirvan regiments, till then in reserve, and by a half squadron of Dragoons and a detachment of the Transcaucasian Horse Militia. The Tekkes were thrown into complete disorder, and fled precipitately towards the fortress, after having lost half their men. The retreat of the right wing was effected more quietly. On that side a relatively feeble portion of the Tekkes contented itself with following our troops, who resumed their old positions in the immediate neighbourhood of the front trench and rampart. The fall of evening stopped fire along the whole line, and during the night our troops were gradually concentrated in the camp at a verst from the fortress. The enemy did not disturb us. We have now to attend to our wounded and insure our fatigued troops an undisturbed rest. Although the enemy did not fire a shot all night, the proximity of the fortress, and especially the sudden drying-up of the canal, evidently barred by the inhabitants of the villages higher up, obliged the commanders to order the corps at break of day towards the village of Karibaris, 10 versts from Dengil Tepe. There, in a strong position and with good water, the reorganization would be safer and easier. Our losses turned out so considerable that it was seen to be impossible to remain where we were with a corps so weakened confronted by an enemy ten times as numerous. We had only the provisions necessary to regain Bendessen, as the means of transport scarcely sufficed. Lastly, the rear outposts sent word that a murrain had broken out among the camels which were to serve as our revictualling train. This combination of circumstances imposed on us the necessity of conducting the expeditionary corps back to the starting point. After 24 hours of repose at Karikariz it set out on the return journey towards Beourma by short stages, 10 to 12 versts in 24 hours. The journey was executed without any attack from the Tekkes, for as it has appeared the battle of the 28th August had inflicted terrible losses and produced such an impression on them that they had no mind to harass our retreat. On the 4th of September we reached Beourma. The bad news about our camels was there confirmed. The murrain, which was carrying off our animals by hundreds, and the frequent desertion of the native camel drivers, so reduced our means of transport that the creation of a depot not only at Beourma, but even at Bendessen and Kodjane Kala, was impossible. We had no choice but evacuate the oasis, and withdraw into the valley of the Atrek and Sumbar. Returning by the road by which it came, the expeditionary corps reached Tersakan on the 20th of September, and there found the new Commander-in-Chief of the Trans-Caspian district, Lieutenant-General Tergukassoff. Despite the severe losses suffered during their march into the oasis the troops were found by General Tergukassoff in excellent condition: but it did not appear advisable to leave them at Tersakan, on account of the means of transport, the defensive capacities and climatic conditions and especially on account of the bad water. Shortly after the bulk of the corps was brought back to Douz Oloum, and a part sent towards Tchat and Tchikislar. The complete disorganization of our means of transport, the difficulty of restoring that service at so advanced a season of the year, when the murrain was carrying off the camels in large numbers, not only from our own troops, but on the adjoining Persian territory, showed the necessity of leaving the troops provisionally quartered in the Atrek valley and on the lower stream of the Sumbar, and of, perhaps, this winter reducing the numbers of the expeditionary corps. This has, in fact, now been done."

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| Cruet Frames, Three, Four or Six Bottles | 12 0 |
| Claret Jugs, with Metal, Glass or Porcelain Body | 20 0 |
| Candlesticks, with straight or Tulip shades, per pair | 20 0 |
| Cake Basket, in many ornamental designs | 25 0 |
| Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately | 65 0 |
| „ Triffange, Three Compartments in one Dish | 80 0 |
| Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, Plated Ivory, or Pearl Handles | 55 0 |
| Egg Frames in various sizes and styles | 30 0 |
| Fish Carvers in cases, various patterns | 18 0 |
| Fish Knives and Forks, in cases Pearl, Ivory or Plated Handles | 85 0 |
| Ice Pails, several descriptions | 10 0 |
| Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured | 45 0 |
| Inkstands, a great variety, suitable for Presentation | 8 0 |
| Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair | 3 0 |
| Muffineers, in cases or separately | 7 0 |
| Menu Stands, Shell, Crown, Bird and other patterns, per doz | 6 0 |
| Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately | 1 8 |
| Pickle Frames, Two Pure Cut Glass Bottles | 25 0 |
| Salvers in all sizes, Engraved or Embossed | 20 0 |
| Salt Cellars in set in cases or separately | 12 0 |
| Soda Water Stands, for 3 Bottles | 16 0 |
| Sardine Boxes to take original box | 18 0 |
| Tea and Coffee sets, in numerous patterns | 150 0 |
| Teapots in great variety of styles and sizes | 6 8 |
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| Trinket Stands, novel and choice patterns | 12 0 |

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CUTLERY TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.
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ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

## WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

### COGNACS IN WOOD.

| | Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a. | | Credit. Rs. a. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| * Star, a capital peg Brandy | 10 | 0 | 10 | 4 |
| ** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour | 10 | 12 | 11 | 0 |
| *** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption | 12 | 8 | 13 | 0 |
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### SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

| | Cash. Rs. | a. | Credit. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per Im. Gall. | 8 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| „ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls. | 216 | 0 | 236 | 0 |

### FINE OLD WHISKY'S IN CASKS AND JARS.

| | Cash. Rs. | a. | Credit. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon | 8 | 12 | 9 | 0 |
| Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons | 242 | 0 | 256 | 0 |

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

### CLARETS IN WOOD.

Hhds. containing about 48 galls. or 24 dozs. are now coming forward for the present Season of the undernoted Medocs.

| | Cash. Rs. | a. | Credit. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls | 142 | 0 | 151 | 0 |
| St. Estephe „ „ | 198 | 0 | 213 | 0 |

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

## BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,
Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.
*Illustrated Price List free on application.*

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

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# MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED

A VERY choice selection of POMPADOUR COSTUMES, being models designed and executed by the leading Fashionable Dress-making Firms in Paris. All these costumes differ from one another in Shapes, Trimmings and Colours.

DRESS-MAKING BRANCH.

A splendid variety of Warm and Light Materials in the newest textures and shades; Cashmeres, Pompadours and Novelties of all sorts.

FOR THE COLD SEASON.

WARM UNDERCLOTHING.
WARM WRAPPERS AND SHAWLS.
WARM DRESSES IN ALL MATERIALS.
WARM CLOTH, SEALSKIN, AND ASTRAKAN JACKETS.

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BOMBAY.

# FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.
From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent lever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.
At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with Independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

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Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.
Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key Watches.
English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.
"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.
This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.
Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Neck aces, &c., &c.

*Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.*

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

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COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Also,
WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WAR!!!
OH WORLD
OH MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE.
BYRON.
THE COST OF WAR.
"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house on every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—RICHARD.
WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR?
"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.
HOW MUCH LONGER MUST THE
CAUSES OF THIS STARTLING
ARRAY OF PREVENTIBLE DEATHS
CONTINUE UNCHECKED?
FOR the MEANS of PREVENTION and for preserving Health, by natural means, see a large Illustrated Sheet, wrapped with each bottle of
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
HOW to PREVENT DISEASE and PREMATURE DEATH by natural means, use
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
WHAT EVERY TRAVELLING TRUNK and HOUSEHOLD in the world ought to contain—
A BOTTLE OF ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
THE NURSERY.
BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.
SLEEP.
HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.
FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.
IMPORTANT to PARENTS.
SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.
INJUDICIOUS DIET.
AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-heating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates it. The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a health-giving, pleasant,
COOLING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, but also as a convenient and valuable remedial agent. Colds, feverishness, fevers, inflammatory diseases, &c. Many fevers and other inflammatory diseases would be thrown off, or greatly modified, if the FRUIT SALT and a blanket bath were used at the outset.
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STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878.
ANY EMERGENCY.
IT ought to be kept in every bedroom, in readiness for any emergency, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm.
"SUCCESS IN LIFE."—A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that employed in an original channel could not fail to secure reputation and profit.—*Adams*. CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's patent.
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:—TREACHER & Co.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

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A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE LIFE FUNDS held by the Official Trustees in India, on 31st December 1878, to protect Policies granted in India amounted to

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 and 4½ per cent. Government Paper for | Rs. 6,30,500 |
| Cash | „ 3,446 |
| | Rs. 6,33,946 |

according to Receipts held by the Company. Besides the above, there is held by the Home Trustees a Guarantee Fund of
3 per cent. Consols for £51,080,
In part protection of Indian Policies.
These Government Securities are only available for payment of claims; and, as expressed in the Trust Deed for Policy-holders, cannot be used for the general purposes of the Company.
There are no "Miscellaneous Securities" held in India to cover Policies in force.
For Prospectuses and Reports apply at the
COMPANY'S OFFICES,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta,
or to the Agents in Bombay,
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE: Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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A very powerful and handsome pair of Bay Waler Geldings, 5 and 6 years old, 16 hands high, perfectly broken to saddle and harness. Rs. 2,500.
A pair of well-watched powerful dark Bay Waler Geldings, 5 and 6 years old, 15-3 high, broken to harness and very well together. Rs. 2,000.
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A well-bred Bay Gelding, 6 years old, 15-2 high, broken to saddle and harness, would make a first charger. Rs. 1,000.
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A very handsome powerful Grey Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, has been through a cavalry riding school and is good in all his paces. Rs. 1,000.
A handsome Chesnut well-bred Waler Mare, 5 years, 15 hands, a splendid hack and thoroughly good in all her paces. Rs. 700.
A handsome and high-caste Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, a free mover with pleasant paces, has been regularly ridden by a lady. Rs. 800.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 5th December 1879.

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THE above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favorable TERMS CURRENT on Bombay.
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C. H. B. FORBES and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

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FOUNDED 1805.
FIRE INSURANCE.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared, to take RISKS on the most favourable terms.
C. MACDONALD & Co.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

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| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
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| THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... | Rs. 10,000,000 |
| THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ... | „ 9,000,000 |
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| THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 3,000,000 |
| BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin | „ 5,000,000 |
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MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
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| THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 3,000,000 |
| THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 3,000,000 |
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to £4,049,159 STERLING.
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed.
Fire Premiums for 1861 ..........£[illegible]
1872 ..........£[illegible]
LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium refunded.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,389,907.
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1861 ... £1,045,143 | 1873 ... £2,645,[illegible]
1868 ... £1,579,576 | 1878 ... £4,049,159
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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6, Hummum Street.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.
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LIFE ASSURANCE FUND £1,[illegible]
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It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the gross profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.
Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.
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Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.
At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Fund—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the expense of these expenses of management has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.
ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM
Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower, than those heretofore charged.
Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform Annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.
The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English Money. So long as the assured resides in India the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Bombay, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals, and to issue Policies.
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MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums.
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ILL HEALTH.—Numerous diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Billiousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will [illegible] yield to other remedies.
In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S [illegible] PARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not [illegible] Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for [illegible] Calcutta; or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.
☞ NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold in Red and Blue Wrappers, the Old Dr's head in the centre, with the British Government stamp affixed.
Agents.—TREACHER and Co., Limited, [illegible] Byculla, and Poona. BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use through ut England, India and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS
FOR
CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.
The value of this well known Family Medicine has been largely tested in all parts of the world, and by all grades of society, for upward of FIFTY YEARS. Its well earned extensive sale has induced SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, some of which in OUTWARD APPEARANCE so closely resemble the original as to have deceived many purchasers. The proprietor therefore feels it due to the public to give a special caution against the use of SUCH IMITATIONS.
Purchasers are therefore requested carefully to observe the four following distinctive characteristics, without which none are genuine:—
1st.—In every case the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY, are engraved on the Government stamp affixed to EACH PACKET.
2nd.—Each SINGLE POWDER has directions for the dose, and the words John Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, printed thereon.
3rd.—The name Steedman is always spelt with two EE's.
4th.—The manufacture is carried on solely at Walworth Surrey.
Sold in Packets by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d each.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
Messrs. TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED,
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

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